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SHORT EGYPTIAN GRAMMAR

BY

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TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

BY THE

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169737.
9.3.22.

NEW HAVEN: YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON: HUMPHREY MILFORD
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
MDCCCCXX

Printed by W. Drugulin in Leipzig

TO
MR. JOHN L. MAGEE
THIS ENGLISH EDITION
IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED
BY THE TRANSLATOR

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TRANSLATOR'S PREFATORY NOTE.

The ever-growing interest taken in Egyptology has encouraged the hope that an English edition of Dr. Roeder's compact little handbook may prove useful to English-speaking students of the present time. For the beginner in the ancient language of the Egyptians, there is nothing in any language which compares in any way with Dr. Roeder's little book.

As translator, I have followed the original as closely as the English idiom would permit. I have, however, inserted additional references in the bibliographical section, and have here and there tacitly corrected mis-prints and other minor errors. Because of a difference between the English and the German pronunciation of the letter j, I have used y as the transliteration of the Egyptian *ḫ*.

It is with great pleasure that I avail myself of the opportunity of expressing my personal thanks to my wife and Miss Walther for assistance in translation, and likewise to the Rev. J. A. Maynard for a number of corrections and helpful suggestions. I wish also to thank the author for his kindness in reading the proof, the printers for the satisfactory accomplishment of their task, and the Yale University Press for their work of publication.

Chicago, July 17th. 1915.

Samuel A. B. Mercer.

PREFACE OF THE AUTHOR.

When Erman wrote his Egyptian Grammar in 1894, he was confronted with the task of handling for the first time in a scientific manner the hieroglyphics and the Egyptian language. He presented his subject in such a manner, however, that even a beginner could study it. In the later editions, with each of which there is associated an advance in the knowledge and dissemination of more correct conceptions of the Egyptian, Erman's work became broader and deeper, so that it now contains not only the foundations but also practically all the essential details of our grammatical knowledge. Hence, it has naturally become harder for the beginner to understand. Furthermore, since the reading exercises have in part been omitted, the beginner is obliged, even during the first year, to procure in addition to the Grammar a Chrestomathy and a Glossary as well. These cost all together Mk. 43.80.

This state of affairs has induced me to compile this little book for all those who wish to occupy themselves with Egyptian for a few semesters only; or who wish to overcome the first difficulties quickly and begin as soon as possible the reading of the easier texts. Such introductions are found in abundance in other sciences, and have proved of great benefit. It is meant not only to convey the rudiments in a practical manner, in the cheapest possible form, for the benefit of those inter-

ested, at the university or in wider circles, but also to place at their disposal for the first year material of the easiest kind, with all the necessary apparatus for reading, writing, and translating. It is hoped that my work will be judged in the light of these circumstances, especially in view of its inexpensiveness.

My presentation of the grammar is based upon Erman's „Grammar“, Sethe's „Verbum“, and the articles of various authors appearing in the technical journals. In the composition of the individual sections, I have been guided by my own experience in teaching. For the arrangement of other parts of my book, I have had no suitable model. The practical grammars in foreign languages, published in England (Budge, Murray) and in Italy (Farina), have their own peculiarities, to which I am indebted for occasional suggestions. In accordance with the modern method of teaching, employed in all languages, I have considered it my task to bring before the pupil from the very first hieroglyphic examples of the rules. He should thus be able, even after the first lesson, to translate simple sentences independently.

I shall be thankful for any suggested improvements, which are the result of practice; for even the smallest suggestion arising from experience can become of value to the future student. Only do not ask for scientific perfection; that would be impossible under the existing conditions. I am perfectly conscious of the fact that occasionally I have where unavoidable somewhat simplified complicated points of grammar, the double forms of the tense *śdm.f* for example, or entirely omitted them. But this book is written for beginners. The

omission of references in the reading exercises is intentional, for the beginner does not need to see the complete texts from which the extracts were taken, and the Egyptologist knows them anyway.

Breslau, Christmas 1912.

Günther Roeder.

AUTHOR'S NOTE ON THE ENGLISH EDITION

The state of affairs in connection with English textbooks of the Egyptian language is not more satisfactory than that of the German. Professor Breasted's translation of the first edition of Erman's grammar is long since exhausted and outgrown; and Budge's and Murray's introductory books, however useful they may have been, cannot be considered a substitute. Therefore, I have gladly accepted Professor Mercer's kind offer to translate my little Introduction; and students, as well as I, will be thankful for his labour of love.

May Professor Mercer be permitted to see his work crowned with success! America and England have many first rate Egyptian archaeologists, but comparatively few Egyptian philologists; and accordingly the attention of wider circles has been directed more toward excavations and antiquities than toward Egyptian literature. It would be a real delight for German Egyptology, if it could see its philological results made serviceable to the same wider circles, and if thereby the general presentation of the intellectual life of Egypt could be disseminated in a desirable manner.

Hildesheim, Christmas 1915.

Günther Roeder.

The work of printing could not be finished before Christmas 1919. Miss Latona Williams has kindly helped much in reading the proofs and in correcting errors.

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Literature for Beginners.

Introduction. AD. ERMAN, *Die Hieroglyphen*, Göschen Series, 1912, 80 Pf., containing a concise sketch of the decipherment and grammar as well as a few texts.

Texts. When the present Grammar and Reading Exercises are finished, the student should attempt texts which are almost or quite complete and which are printed in the form of sentences. Such will be found in AD. ERMAN, *Ägyptische Chrestomathie*, Berlin, 1904, 12,50 M.; E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, *An Egyptian Reading Book*, London, 1896, 18 shillings (a series of historical, funeral, moral, religious, and mythological texts printed in hieroglyphic characters together with a transliteration and a complete vocabulary); K. SETHE, *Urkunden des Ägyptischen Altertums: IV. Urkunden der 18. Dynastie*, 16 Hefte, Leipzig, 1905 ff., each 5 M. The student should not allow the occurrence of occasional words, forms, and constructions which are not clear to hinder his progress, and difficulties will increase when he tackles inscriptions in their original arrangement. For such, see: *Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Ägyptische Inschriften* (since 1901, 7 Hefte, Berlin, 1901 ff., each 7,50 M.); *Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelae*, etc., in the British Museum (since 1910, 5 parts, London, 1910 ff., each 7s. 6d.). Then he should copy inscriptions in Museums, Institutes, or Libraries which have originals, plaster casts, or photographs. Then and only then will he learn to understand the peculiarity of the hieroglyphic script and the nature of ancient monuments.

Grammar. AD. ERMAN, *Ägyptische Grammatik*, 3. Aufl., Berlin, 1911. 18 M. (scientific and complete: first edition translated by James H. Breasted, New York, 1894). K. SETHE, *Das ägyptische Verbum*, I—II, Leipzig, 1899, 50 M. (fundamental). E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, *First Steps in Egyptian*, London, 1895, 12 shillings (only a collection of examples for the purpose of learning the use of words, without grammatical treatment). MARGARET A. MURRAY, *Elementary Egyptian Grammar*, London, 1908, 4 shillings (a brief synopsis of Egyptian grammar without a chrestomathy).

Lexicons. AD. ERMAN, *Ägyptisches Glossar*, Berlin, 1904, 13 M. (belongs to the *Chrestomathie*); *Zur ägyptischen Wortforschung I—III*, *Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 1907, 1912, Berlin, 3,50 M.; K. SETHE, *Verbum III, Indices*, Leipzig, 1902, 16 M. (nearly all verbs, but with references to examples). HEINR. BRUGSCH, *Hieroglyphisch-demotisches Wörterbuch I—VII*, Leipzig, 1867—1882, 820 M. (comprehensive but antiquated).

Coptic. Whoever wishes to understand Egyptian grammar and syntax fully must study Coptic, which furnishes the vowel sounds: G. STEINDORFF, *Koptische Grammatik*, 2. Aufl., Berlin, 1904, 14 M. M. A. MURRAY, *Elementary Coptic (Sahidic) Grammar*, London, 1911. Cf. §8d. below.

History. JAMES H. BREASTED, *A History of the Ancient Egyptians*, New York, 1908, \$1.50 (with four maps and three plans; there is a larger edition of the same work with 200 illustrations; \$4.80). A. A. WALLIS BUDGE, *A History of the Egyptian People*, London, 1914 (with illustrations). EDUARD MEYER, *Geschichte des Altertums*, 2. Aufl., I, 2, Stuttgart-Berlin, 1909, 15 M. (purely scientific with bibliography.)

History of Culture. AD. ERMAN, *Life in Ancient Egypt*, translated by H. M. Tirard, London and New York, 1894 (with 411 illustrations, comprehensive and fundamental). G. STEINDORFF, *Die Blütezeit des Pharaonenreichs*, Bielefeld-Leipzig, 1900, 4 M. (with 143 pictures). GÜNTHER ROEDER, *Aus dem Leben vornehmer Ägypter*, Leipzig, 1912, 1 M. (translations of autobiographies with 16 pictures). HERMANN SCHNEIDER, *Kultur und Denken der alten Ägypter*, 2. Ausgabe, Leipzig, 1909 (with eight pictures and one map).

Religion. AD. ERMAN, *A Handbook of Egyptian Religion*, translated from the German by A. S. Griffith, New York, 1907 (with 130 illustrations). GEORG STEINDORFF, *The Religion of the Ancient Egyptians*, *American Lectures on the History of Religions*, New York and London, 1905. JAMES H. BREASTED, *Development of Religion and Thought in ancient Egypt*, New York, 1912, \$1.50 (with special reference to the pyramid texts and the Old Testament). GÜNTHER ROEDER, *Urkunden*

zur Religion des alten Ägypten, Jena 1915, 7,50 M. (Translations of texts with introduction and explanations).

Literature. AD. ERMAN und FR. KREBS, Aus den Papyrus der Museen zu Berlin, Berlin, 1899, 4 M. (a collection of translations with 37 specimens of writing). G. MASPERO, Les contes populaires de l'Égypte ancienne, 4. ed., Paris, 1911 (translations of Egyptian literature). E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians, London, 1914, 5 shillings. ALFRED WIEDEMANN, Popular Literature in Ancient Egypt, translated by J. Hutschison, London, 1902. EPIPHANIUS WILSON, Egyptian Literature, Revised Edition, London, and New York, 1901 (comprising Egyptian Tales, Hymns, Litanies, Invocations, the Book of the Dead, and Cuneiform writings). Records of the Past, Egyptian Texts, Vols. IV—VI, London. W. M. F. PETRIE, Egyptian Tales, Vols. I—II, London. 1899.

Art. WILH. SPIEGELBERG, Geschichte der ägyptischen Kunst, Leipzig, 1903, 2 M. (with 79 pictures). F. W. v. BISSING, Einführung in die Geschichte der ägyptischen Kunst, Berlin, 1908, 4 M. (with 32 plates); Denkmäler ägyptischer Skulptur, München, 1906—1911, 240 M. (144 large plates with text). G. MASPERO, Art in Egypt, London, 1912, \$ 1.50 (with many pictures). JEAN CAPART, L'Art Égyptien, Série 1—2, Bruxelles, 1909 and 1911, each 10 Fr. (each 100 pictures with short text). W. M. F. PETRIE, Egyptian Decorative Art, London, 1895; Arts and Crafts in Ancient Egypt, London, 1906, 5 shillings.

Museums. Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Ausführliches Verzeichnis der ägyptischen Altertümer und Gipsabgüsse, 1899, 3 M. (with 83 pictures). G. MASPERO, Guide to the Cairo Museum, 5. ed., Cairo, 1910. LUDWIG BORCHARDT, Works of Art from the Egyptian Museum at Cairo, Cairo, 1908, 25 shillings (50 photographs with short text). E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, A Guide to the Egyptian Collections in the British Museum, London, 1909 (with 53 plates and 180 illustrations in the text). New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art: A Handbook of the Egyptian Rooms, New York, 1911 (with many illustrations). Various reports of accessions to different

Egyptian collections: Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin, Boston; Amtliche Berichte aus den Staatlichen Museen, Berlin.

Periodicals. Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, London; Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde, Leipzig; Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes, Paris (all three for the whole field of Egyptology, the last two also for the language). Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, London, Vol. I, 1914; Ancient Egypt, London, Vol. I, 1914 (both especially for excavations). Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, Cairo; Orientalistische Literaturzeitung, Leipzig (with bibliography of books and articles). Articles and reports on Egyptology are also to be found in: American Journal of Archaeology, New York; Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, Liverpool; Sphinx, Upsala; Journal of the Manchester Egyptian and Oriental Society, Manchester.

Bibliography. F. Ll. GRIFFITH in Archaeological Report, Egypt Exploration Fund, London, yearly since 1892--1893, and continued in Journal of Egyptian Archaeology. L. SCHERMAN, Orientalische Bibliographie, Vols. I--XXV for 1887--1911. See also the various lists in the periodicals, and the yearly reports in: Jahresberichte der Geschichtswissenschaft, Berlin; Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Leipzig; Theologischer Jahresbericht, Leipzig; American Journal of Archaeology, New York.

Chronological Table.

EARLY PERIOD: Predynastic period and Dyn. 1—2. § 1.
4000—2000 B. C.

Primitive culture; beginning of the script.

OLD KINGDOM: Dyn. 3—6 2900—2400 B. C. § 2.

Kings were buried in pyramids (in which are the "Pyramid texts"); rich private persons in Mastabas.

MIDDLE KINGDOM: Dyn. 11—13 2200—1800 B. C. § 3.

Dynasty 12 is the period of classic literature and religion. Secular and religious texts were written on papyrus in hieratic, or engraved and painted in hieroglyphics on the walls of temples and private tombs and coffins.

NEW KINGDOM: Dyn. 17—21 1600—1000 B. C. § 4.

The classic literature of the Middle Kingdom is further continued; gradually more and more elements from the vernacular penetrate into the classic language, and from the hieratic script pass into the hieroglyphics.

LATE PERIOD: (Libyan, Nubian, and Persian su- § 5.
premacy): Dyn. 22—30 1000—332 B. C.

After the language and orthography had completely degenerated, there was a conscious return to antique words, forms, and writing; the "renaissance" was carried out by the kings of Sais ("Saitic Period").

GRAECO-ROMAN PERIOD: since 332 B. C. § 6.

While in daily life a very slurred vernacular was used—written in the "demotic" script—the priests, studying the religious literature of all past epochs, placed their texts on the walls of the temples in mysterious reinterpreted hieroglyphics which none of the common people could read. The knowledge of the hieroglyphics died out with the last priests of the Egyptian gods, who in remote places served them until the fifth century A. D. The Greek language, which was spoken in Egypt since the last few centuries B. C., entirely replaced the native idiom in the first century A. D.

Nature of the Language and Script.

§ 7. The Egyptian language is related to Semitic languages as well as to the Berber and East African Hamitic languages, and has connections, which are easily traceable, with each individual language of both these groups. The theory of the grafting of a Semitic on to an African language has lately been given up again. If this introduction associates itself closely with the Semitic languages, especially Hebrew, it does so only on superficial grounds: on the one hand, because the history of Semitic languages is better known to us than that of the African; and on the other, because the greater number of those who will use this book will be Semitic and theological students.

§ 8. The most important epochs in the development of the Egyptian language—only one of which is really taken into consideration by this introduction, namely, the classical language—are the following:

a THE ANCIENT LANGUAGE: in the "Pyramid texts" (religious inscriptions of the Old Kingdom). Preserved almost entirely in the hieroglyphics.

b THE CLASSICAL LANGUAGE: in the inscriptions and papyri of the Middle Kingdom; imitated in the official and religious inscriptions of all the following epochs; but became more and more intermingled with vernacular forms and words. They are written in hieroglyphics and hieratic.

c THE VERNACULAR: in the earlier epochs only faintly traceable; generally used in daily intercourse and secular writings of the New Kingdom; written almost

entirely in hieratic on papyrus. From this idiom the language of the Late Period was developed, which was written in demotic and used in official documents down to the Roman period.

COPTIC: spoken in Christian times, and also used for the translation of the Bible, etc. It is a development of the vernacular of earlier times, and is written with the Greek alphabet and native supplementary letters, and hence is known to us in vocalization also.

The Egyptian language is written in three different § 9. styles of script, which in this introduction are always transposed into hieroglyphics, facing towards the left. All scripts render only the consonants, without considering the vowels.

HIEROGLYPHICS: used in temples and tombs *a* carved in stone and wood or painted in colours; facing usually towards the right, but sometimes, for decorative reasons, towards the left. The knowledge of them was confined to priests and scholars.

HIERATIC: written on papyrus with a dried rush *b* stem and black or red ink. The individual signs are written in more or less abbreviated form according to the hand-writing. They stand for hieroglyphs, and are always rendered in this introduction by hieroglyphs. They are written from right to left; but as hieroglyphics they are reversed in this introduction.

DEMOTIC: an abbreviated script (brachygraph) *c* of the Graeco-Roman period developed from the Hieratic; facing towards the right.

The Script.

§ 10. The hieroglyphic script originated in pictures of visible objects; a picture was drawn and the name of the represented object, or the act indicated thereby, was pronounced. For example ☐ was written for *hor* "face", or  for *yar(t)* "eye" and for words of "seeing". Later on, these pictures were also used for words which happened to be composed of the same consonants as those which made up their own name; thus ☐ was written also for *hir* "upon" and for *hray* "the upper", likewise  was used for all forms of the verb "to make", *yir*, *yer*, *yor*, etc. In all these cases no account was taken of the vowels, so that gradually the original pictures of objects became signs for groups of consonants. Some of these groups of consonants were very short, and appeared in other words as syllables. Herein lies an important step in the evolution of hieroglyphics towards a phonetic script. Finally, some of the characters depreciated so much, that they represented only one consonant. It thereby became possible to write any desired word as well as to denote the grammatical endings of words.

§ 11. The hieroglyphic script of historical times contains elements of every epoch of its development; it has, in the first place, pictures for whole words ("word—signs"), or for small groups of consonants (wrongly called "syllabic-signs"); and secondly, alphabetic phonetic signs for individual consonants (§ 12). A very practical habit of the Egyptians helps us to obtain quickly and almost accurately the meaning of words written phonetically:

they placed at the end of almost every word a picture ("determinative" or "explanatory-sign"), by which they indicated the group to which the word in question belonged. The determinatives and word-signs are closely connected in origin and use. Thus, after names and designations of men is placed a , of women a , of gods a , of birds a , of snakes a ; after substantives and verbs which are associated with the idea of running a , with that of eating and speaking a , with that of seeing a , with that of sun, light, or time a , with that of a range of desert mountains a , with that of fire a ; after abstracts a parchment-roll ; after energetic activities a  or  etc.

The number of determinatives is very large, and for individual words they can be used and multiplied to almost any extent; yet in general, there are certain definite ways of writing the words; and, in fact, as time passed, more and more determinatives were placed after a word

(§ 12 on page 6; cf. p. *1).

§ 12.

Some characters were taken later on into the alphabet, § 13. and, occasionally in the Middle Kingdom, but often in the New Kingdom, they occur instead of the older characters.

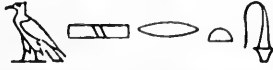
They are  for  m,  for  n,  for  y,  for  w. Further, quite early they wrote   instead of  for y and  or  for m.

§ 12. LIST OF PHONETIC SIGNS (ALPHABET)

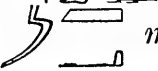
Name of the Sign ¹	Signs	Sound	Semitic ²	Name of the Sign	Signs	Sound	Semitic
eagle		ʒ	z	coil		h	h, c
reed-leaf		y	y	disk		h	h, c
arm		c	y	club		h	h, c, i
chicken		w	i	bolt		s	i
leg		b	u	linen-band		s	u
box		p	e	pond		s	u
snail		f	e	triangle		h	h
owl		m	e	basket with handles		h	h
water		n	e	stand		g	g
mouth		r	e	wall-top		t	h
bend		h	r, s	tongs		d	e
				hand		d	e
				snake		d	s

¹ The designations are traditional and partly quite arbitrary; they may not at all mean what the picture represents.

² The Semitic equivalents are in reality more complicated than can be represented in this tabulated and preliminary list.

The Egyptians laid more stress on the calligraphy § 14. than on the correct writing of a word. The characters belonging together were always placed in a square; thus  and not  *sr.t.* In order to get the desired square, consonants were occasionally omitted, e. g.  instead of  *rmt* "man"; or characters were placed one inside the other, e. g.  instead of  *wt*,  instead of  *t3*; some characters, also, were placed horizontally or vertically as desired.

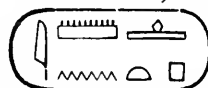
In the use and writing of "word-signs" and "syllabic- § 15. signs" (for words of more than one consonant) they proceeded quite differently, sometimes according to rule, sometimes at will and variably. Namely:

a) All consonants of syllabic-signs were, in addition, *a* written out singly; e. g.  *sbk* "crocodile",  *ym3h* "respectable",  *m3c* "just".

b) Only the first consonant was written separately: *b*  *wd* "to command".

c) Only the last consonant was written separately: *c*  *htp* "to rest",  *cnh* "to live"; syllables:  *mn*,  *mr*.

d) The word-sign, with or without a stroke under or *d* after it, stands alone, without the addition of a consonant:  *hrp* "guide",  *pr* "house",  *mr* "director",  *hry* "chief".

- § 16. As in Semitic grammar, *y* and *w* are called “weak consonants”. They are often not written even when they are spoken; perhaps because they had occasionally, as is certainly the case in Coptic as well as in Semitic languages, the value of a vowel (“half-vowel”).
- § 17. The determinatives are added or omitted, often at will. The number of added determinatives, also, is not the same in different kinds of orthography; in general, papyri oftener than inscriptions have a determinative, and, indeed, since the New Kingdom, prefer several determinatives after a word. Examples:  or  *śn*, “brother”,  *čš* “great”,  *kš.t* “work”,   or  *wšyr* “Osiris”,   *wn* “to open”,    *wštn* “to step”.
- § 18. Special script-play arose, due to the fact that signs for holy or revered persons or things were placed before *a* those signs which they should immediately have followed. Examples:  *hm-ntr* “servant of the god, prophet”,  *h.t-ntr*, “house of the god, temple”,    *mry ymn* “beloved of Amon” (Μιμροῦν).
- b* Names of kings were enclosed in an oblong, (“king’s ring, cartouche”)  (hieroglyph for *rn* “name”). Examples:  *ymn-htp* Amenhotep,    *ḏśr-kš-rc* (first name of Amenhotep I).
- c* Stereotyped formulas and frequently recurring titles were repeated only in recognized abbreviations. Examples:  *štn byty* “king of Upper Egypt, king of Lower

Egypt";   *ks nht* "the strong ox" (king's title),
  *hm-ntr tpy* "first prophet, chief priest";   *cnh*,
włz, śnb, "may he live, be happy and well" after the
names of kings (*56, 1).

Our transcription in Latin letters is not meant to § 19.
render every hieroglyphic character, but only the con-
sonantal value (without repetition) which is represented;
thus, we transcribe   not by *śn-n-man* but by
śn. Furthermore, the omitted weak consonants *y* and *w*
are also to be inserted in the transcription:    *kbhw*
„cool water”. Finally, the old consonantal values which
were altered because of the change of sound are to be
replaced (§ 33). In each word, the root is separated
by a point from the preceding and succeeding parts
(*ś.Cnh* "to give life", *m.śdm.t* "rouge", *pr.f* "his house");
compound words are connected by a hyphen (*hm-ntr*
"servant of the god").

Preliminary Survey.

The Egyptian has two genders: masculine and feminine. § 20.
Masculine substantives and adjectives have no ending
which is invariably present; feminines add *t* to the stem:
 ¹ *s3* "son",  ¹ *s3.t* "daughter";  ¹  ¹ *s3 nfr*
"a good son",  ¹  ¹ *s3.t nfr.t* "a good daughter".

Substantives and adjectives can stand in:
Singular; ending: mas. —, fem. *t*.

b Plural; ending: mas. *w*, fem. *wt*; always with the addition of three strokes  or . Examples:   *h₃cw* "the arms",   *h₃m.wt* "the workshops". (Continued in § 36a.)

The definite article is   *p₃* "the" (mascul.),

 *t₃* "the" (femin.), cf. examples in § 41.

§ 21. a The nominative and accusative are not differentiated in hieroglyphics; thus   *stn* "the king" (nom. and acc.);  *sw* "he" and "him".

b The addition of the preposition  *n* corresponds to the English dative with "to"; thus   *n stn* "to the king."—Cf. § 61 c.

c The genitive relation is rendered either by direct proximity of the two words ("status constructus" or "construct state"); or by means of the connecting word  *n*, fem.  *n.t*, plural  or  *n.w*, which agrees in gender and number with the preceding substantive. Examples: *mr mšC* "commander of the army" (*2, 6); *pr n ymn* "house of Amon" (*2, 9); *šmCy.t n.t ymn* "dancing-girl of Amon" (*2, 10); *h₃mw.t n.w h₃t-ntr* "workshops of the temple" (*2, 11). (The hieroglyphs of these examples should always be copied from the reading exercises.)

§ 22. As in Semitic languages, the pronoun can be affixed ("pronominal suffix") to the substantive with which it is intrinsically connected:   *s₃.y* "my son",  *pr.k*

“thy house”,  *h.t.f* “his body”,  *s3.t.s* “her daughter”.

The same pronominal suffixes are attached to the root § 23. of the verb in order to indicate the subject. E. g. from

 *śdm* “to hear” we have the present:  *śdm.y* “I hear”,  *śdm.k* “thou hearest”,  *śdm.f* “he hears”,  *śdm.sn* “they hear”. In like manner the perfect, which attaches  *n* as a sign of time to the stem of the verb:  *śdm.n.y* “I have heard”,  *śdm.n.k* “thou hast heard”,  *śdm.n.f* “he has heard”.

As a preliminary to the subject of prepositions, note § 24. the following: *m*  “in”, “with”; *n*  “for”, *r*  “to”, *hr*  “upon”.

The order of words in the Egyptian sentence is § 25. essentially the same as in the Semitic, this order being:

1) verb, 2) subject, 3) object, 4) further modifications.

Models of verbal sentences:

§ 26.

With a transitive verb: *rdy h3.ty-c t3 n hkr* “the a count gives bread to the hungry” (*3,5): *rdy.y n.k šfy.t.k m yb.w n.w rmt* “I give (place) thee thy reputation in the hearts of men” (*3,6).

With an intransitive verb: *htp ytm m y3h.t ymn.ty.t b* „Atum sets in the western horizon” (*3,7).

With the verb “to be”: *yw d3b ym f* “figs are in it” *c* (*7,2).

§ 27. The verb "to be" can be omitted; in which case the sentence consists merely in a "noun" (substantive) and adjective, and is called a "nominal sentence". *cʒ by.t.f*, *cʒʒ bʒk.w.f* "its honey (is) enormous, its olive-trees (are) innumerable" (*7,4).

§ 28. With regard to the attaching of subordinate sentences the following is important:

a Relative sentences are either not introduced at all, or are introduced by the connective  *nty* "which, fem."  *nty.t*, plu.   | *nty.w*. Examples: "the singer, *nty m tʒ (m.)clɕ.t* who is in the grave" (*49,2).

b The negative  *nn* "not" is used before negative nominal and verbal sentences; e. g. *nn drw* "there is no limit" (*7,7); "a bark, *nn hm.s* whose rudder was not there" (*43,4); *nn šnc.w bʒ.y* my soul was not guarded (*23,7).

Phonology.

The following should be added to the table (§ 12) of alphabetic signs and their meaning:

§ 29. To the "weak" consonants:  *ʒ* is so closely related to the weak consonants that it is often not written; e. g. *dfʒ* "food" . It sometimes changes to  *y*, e. g. in    *pʒ* "to fly"; in which case the word is often written with , as in the old orthography, still another *y* being added to the  :     *py*.

𐤊 *y* has a double nature; it corresponds in Coptic, *b* as well as in the Semitic languages, sometimes to *y*, sometimes to *ʒ*. As a weak consonant it is often not written (§ 16). It changes with 𐤌 *w* (cf. *d*).

— 𐤌 *c* is, in contradistinction to *ʒ*, *y*, and *w* a strong *c* and unchangeable consonant, which, until the fifth century B. C., was still spoken, and its influence appears in the Coptic etymology.

𐤌 *w*, as a weak consonant, is often not written (§ 16). *d* In some words old *w* becomes *y*, in others old *y* becomes *w*.

As to *n*, *r*, *l*: the Egyptian script knows no *l*; where § 30. the Coptic has an *l*, or where the corresponding Semitic ^a indicates it, *n* 𐤎 or 𐤏 *r* or the vulgar combination 𐤎𐤏 or 𐤎𐤏 *nr* is found.

Final 𐤏 *r* sometimes appears in the script slurred *b* to 𐤊 *y* (i. e. *ʒ*?), and then in Coptic disappears. In reality it disappeared in early times. Such an *r* is written 𐤏𐤊, which can only be transcribed in an historical way by *r*, or by *y* according to the effected vowel-change. Cf. *šwr*, *24,1; *škr* *13,5.

The aspirates. They were sharply distinguished from § 31. each other in the older language. 𐤀 *h* somewhat as in our "have", 𐤁 *h* as in the energetic shout "ha!", 𐤂 *h* as in the Scotch "loch"; 𐤃 somewhat similar to the last, and was in part changed to 𐤄 *h*.

32. The *s* and *t* sounds:

a In the Middle Kingdom the *s* sounds, — *s* and  *ś* were interchangeable.

b Of the dentals, in the Middle Kingdom $\equiv$ *t* became $\triangle$ *t* and  *d* became $\ominus$ *d*. The Semitic equivalents are here especially complicated, and our traditional transcription certainly does not reproduce the spoken sound.

33. The most frequent cases of sound-change are (§ 29—32):

a  *ś* and $\ominus$ *r* to  *y*.

b  *y* to  *w* and the reverse.

c  *h* to  *h*.

d — *s* to  *ś* and the reverse.

e $\equiv$ *t* to $\triangle$ *t* and  *d* to $\ominus$ *d*.

f All these transitions, in the designation of which the hieroglyphics are not consistent, had been made as early as the Middle Kingdom; hence, from this time on, for — *s* can be given an old — *s* or  *ś*, and for $\triangle$ an old $\triangle$ *t* or $\equiv$ *t* etc. From the beginning a habit should be formed of using the old signs *h*, *s*, *ś*, *t*, and *d* in transcription, to impress upon the mind the original phonetic value, even when they are written with the hieroglyphics for more recent sounds.

g $\equiv$ and  are wrongly written where *t* and *d* respectively (not at all derived from *t* and *d*) are meant; e. g. *ś.ndm.t* instead

of *śndm.t* *50,4; *ytn* instead of *ytñ* *23,5 *24,5. Likewise  (which as a grammatical ending depreciated to *t*, § 81) for *t*.

Where in the course of centuries there arose trans- § 34.
positions in consonantal values, first of all there was
written the original phonetic value with its peculiar
word or syllable sign—just as in the case of the reproduction
of a consonant, changed on account of a change in sound
(§ 29a, 30b)—and then the transposed consonants were
again added in their new position. Hence from the
old *kms*  | “to create”, arose the later *kʒm*
   | |; in like manner, out of    *ymʒ*
“goodness”, arose the later *yʒm*    .

Nouns.

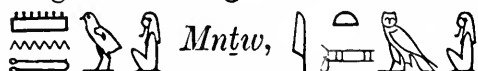
The noun (substantive and adjective) has essentially § 35.
the following root forms:

With two, three or more consonants: among which *a*
may be “weak” ones, which are not always written.

Formations with an  *m* prefixed to the root (just *b*
as in Semitic). Examples:    *m.śdm.t* “paint”
from    *śdm* “to paint”.

Compounds with prefixed  *nt* or  *bw* (really, *c*
“place”) express abstracts, or with suffixed  *yr.f*
 (“he does”) express the names of professions and of
attributes. Example:    *bw-nfr* “the good”.

d Some substantives, especially names of gods, have a singular ending in *w*, which is often not written; e. g.

 *Mntw*,  *Jtmw*.

e Compounds often have a special determinative for the whole group; e. g.  *r3-pr* "temple"; *nty.w-ym* "the dead" (*32,4).

§ 36. The plural endings are: masc. *w*, fem. *wt*. They are written:

a Either by writing the word sign three times, according to ancient custom:  *ntr.w* "gods".

b Or by a word sign with the "plural-strokes" (§20b): .

c Or by the "plural-strokes" after the determinative: .

d In all these cases the *w* of the ending in both genders is seldom written, e. g.  (ancient).

§ 37. The "plural-strokes" often do not denote a real plural, but a singular word with a plural meaning. Examples:

a collectives:  *yrp* "wine" (*7,3);

abstracts:  *h3w* "splendour" (*4,7).

b Such words, even when they are written without the plural-strokes, are often constructed like a plural, having their verb in the plural; the same is true of compounds. with  *nb* "each". Example *5,7—8: "my milk (streams), *3sk.n* they enter thee".

§ 38. In compound words only the first part takes the plural ending; e. g.  *h3.tyw-c* "counts" from

 *h3.ty-c*;    *ymy.w-bch* "forefathers" from *ymy-bch*, *r3.w-pr* "temples" *31,10.

In addition to the plural, the old language had a § 39. dual, which in some cases lasted into the time of the Coptic. Ending: masc.  *wy* fem.  or  *ty*. The dual was written:

a) by means of a repetition of the word sign:  *a* *c.wy* "both arms"; cf. *thn.wy* *16,6.

b) by means of a repetition of the determinative:    *rd.wy* "both feet", cf. *40,2. 43,5.

c) by means of the addition of the "dual-strokes" ; which are then taken as a sign for the ending *y*:   *sn.ty* "both sisters". In like manner, the suffix of a dual noun can take the "dual-strokes": *ynh.wy.f* *46,9.

For extant Egyptian nouns with both genders (mas- §39A. culine and feminine) cf. § 20. Names of foreign lands ^a are feminine, e. g. *k3š hsy.t* "the wretched Cush (Nubia)" *30,8.

The neuter is represented: in antiquity by the feminine *b* (cf. § 120), in more recent times by the masculine: cf.  *yry.w* "that which is done (masc.*)" *25,7.

For the connection of two substantives with or without § 40. the connective *n* cf. § 21c. To indicate an attribute a substantive is joined to an adjective; e. g. *w3h stny.t* "fortunate in royalty" (*4,7).

The classical language has no article. In the verna- § 41. cular, the definite article "the" was developed from the demonstrative pronoun "this"   *p3*,  *t3*, 

n^3 (§57d), and lasted into the classical period (§8b). Likewise, the indefinite article “a” was developed from the numeral $\overleftarrow{\square^2}$ wC “one” (§46). Examples: $p^3 t^3$ “the land” (*50,8); $t^3 (m.)C\dot{h}C.t$ “the grave” (*49,2); $n^3 \dot{h}r.w$ “the wretched ones” (*52,9); $wC.t ssm.t$ “a mare” (*40,11). —For declension cf. § 21.

Adjective

§ 42. In writing, adjectives are usually not distinguishable
a from substantives and participles. For adverbs cf. § 66.

b An especially frequent nominal formation in adjectives is the “gentilic”, which is formed by the addition of $\overline{Q}Q$ or $\backslash y$ to a substantive; it is also derived from prepositions: § 63. The ending y is often not written, especially in the feminine. Gentilic forms derived from feminine substantives end, in the singular: mas. $\overline{Q} ty$, fem. $\overline{Q}Q \triangle$ or $\triangle ty.t$; in the plural: mas. $\overline{Q} | tyw$, fem. $\triangle tyw.t$. Examples $\dot{h}m.ty$ “artist” (*2,2) from $\dot{h}m.t$ “art”; $nw.ty$ “municipal” from $nw.t$ “town”, plural $nw.tyw$ *21,11; $m\dot{h}.ty$ “northern” (*17,11) from $m\dot{h}.t$ “north”.

§ 43. The adjective follows the substantive which it qualifies, and agrees with it in number and gender; the writing of the ending, however, is very irregular and careless. The adjective $\overline{Q}Q ky$ “the other”, fem. $\overline{Q}Q \triangle kty$, is exceptional in that it precedes its substan-

tive; examples: *ky rmt* "another man";
ktȳ phr.t "another remedy".

The adjective *dś* "self" with suffixes is used in a § 44. special way. Examples: *śtn dś.f^a* "the king himself"; *hpš.y dś.y* "my own crescent sword" (in a speech by the king).

Two compound expressions for "all", "the whole", are *b* used with suffixes: *r dr* "up to the border" and *my kđ* "commensurable with the circumference". Examples: *tȳr dr.f* "the whole land" (*11,1); *rȳ.w-pr my kđ.śn* "the temple in its completeness".

Egyptian apparently has no special forms of comparison. § 45. The comparative is expressed by means of the preposition *r* "more than" (§ 61 b). Examples: *wr n.f yrp r mw* "great to him wine than water = he has more wine than water" (*7,3); *čȳȳ śt r šč n wđb* "they are more numerous than the sand of the sea-shore" (*37,3).

Numerals

The numerals may be used as substantives or adjectives; § 46. the feminine and plural endings, however, are very seldom written.

The numeral signs are almost always used; only with the lowest units occasionally the phonetic sign is

also used. The phonetic values, which are partly conjectured only by means of combination, are:

1	I	<i>wc</i>	6		<i>św</i>	10	∩	<i>md</i>
2		<i>śn.wy</i>	7		<i>śfl</i>	20	∩∩	<i>dwt(?)</i>
3		<i>hmt</i>	8		<i>hmn</i>	30	∩∩∩	<i>mcbs</i>
4		<i>fdw</i>	9		<i>pśd</i>	40	∩∩	<i>hmw</i>
5		<i>dwz</i>				50	∩∩∩	<i>dwz(?)</i>
60	∩∩∩	<i>św(?)</i>	100	⊙	<i>śz.t</i>	100000	↗	<i>hfn</i>
70	∩∩∩	<i>hśf(?)</i>	200	⊙⊙	<i>śz.ty</i>	1000000	↗	<i>hh</i>
80	∩∩∩	<i>hmnw</i>	1000	⌋	<i>h^z</i>			
90	∩∩∩	<i>pśd.tw(?)</i>	10000	⌋	<i>dbc</i>			

§ 47. The ordinal numerals are derived from the cardinals by affixing *nw*. Example: *hm-ntr śn.nw* "the second prophet" (*5,3). But  or  *tpy* "the first" (*5,3) is an exception. Fractions are indicated by prefixing  *r*:  *r-fdw* "a quarter"; but  *gs* "a half" is an exception.

§ 48. Dates usually have the form: "year (*h^z.t-sp*) 1, month ^a (*ybd?*) 1, —season, day (*śśw*) 1 during (*hr*) the sovereignty of king N". We are accustomed to number the months or to give them the names which they bore among the people, the names being derived from the feasts celebrated in them. They are:

  <i>3h.t</i> "Inundation"	  <i>pr.t</i> "Spring" ("sprouts")	 <i>šmw</i> "Summer"
1.  Thoth.	5.  Tybi.	9.  Pachon.
2.  Paophi.	6.  Mechir.	10.  Payni.
3.  Hathyr.	7.  Phamenoth.	11.  Epiphi.
4.  Choiak.	8.  Pharmuthi.	12.  Mesorê.

After the twelve months the five intercalary days are *l* inserted (  {  *hry.w rnp.t* "those above [beyond] the year"). The sign , "month 1" is often replaced by  *tpy* "first"; and the day-number *l* can be omitted from the first day of the month.

Examples: *5,1. *8,4. *17,1. *18,4.

Pronouns

The independent pronoun is found in two different § 49. forms: an older one which is still in use in the classical language, and a more recent one which appeared as early as the Old Kingdom. The suffixed pronoun (§ 52) has an unmistakable relationship with the older pronoun. The more recent seems to be composed of the older pronoun and a stem  *nt*. Both forms are known to Semitic languages also, where, in the singular persons, now one and now the other form is used (§§ 50–51 also reflexive).

§§ 50, 51, 52. § 50 Older forms § 51 Younger forms § 52 Suffixes

Sing.						
I	 	<i>wy</i>	  	<i>ynk</i>		<i>y</i> my
thou	 	<i>tw</i>	 	<i>ntk</i>		<i>k</i> thy
fem.	 	<i>tn</i>	 	<i>ntt</i>		<i>t</i>
he	 	<i>sw</i>	  	<i>ntf</i>		<i>f</i> his
she	 	<i>sy</i>	 	<i>nts</i>		<i>s</i> hers
it	 	<i>st</i>				
Plural						
we	   	<i>n</i>	     	<i>ynn</i>	   	<i>n</i> our
you	   	<i>tn</i>	    	<i>nttn</i>	   	<i>tn</i> your
they	    	<i>sn</i>	     	<i>ntsñ</i>	    	<i>sn</i> their

§ 53. The regular sound-change (§ 33) brought it about that from the Middle Kingdom on  *t* in every case could be written instead of  *t*; in like manner  instead of . The suffix  *y* "my" was often not written; it was also possible to substitute for it , , , or , if a god, king, man, or woman was the speaker. Likewise, *wy* "I" was also written   or only  (* 39,6). Examples: *ynk byk ysl* "I am a useful servant" (*9,11); *s³.y n h.t.y* "my son of my body" (*5,4).

The above forms of the independent pronoun (pronomēn § 54. absolutum) are used both for the nominative ("I") and for the accusative ("me"); the dative ("to me") is represented by the preposition *n* (§ 61c) with suffixes. The neuter "it" as suffix is usually expressed by means of $\int$ *ś* (cf. § 39Ab). Examples: *ś.nh.n.y tw* "I bring thee up" (*5,5); *hśy wy hm.f hr.ś* "his majesty praises me on account of it" (*54,11); *ś.śśy.n.y wy* "I satiated myself" (*45,11).

Contrary to the usual order of words (§ 25), the § 55. pronoun and also the preposition *n* with suffix stand immediately after the verb, and hence before the subject and object. If the sentence has two pronouns dependent upon the verb, the dative precedes the accusative: *d.yn.y n.k rnp.wt* "I gave thee the years" (*5,9); *hśy.n wy nb.y* "my lord praised me" (*42,2); *wśb.n.y. n.f ś.t* "I answered to him it (I answered him concerning it)" (*47,8).

For the demonstrative pronoun there are many different § 56. forms, which may be used as substantives or adjectives. In general the initial consonant is characteristic: *p* for the masculine, *t* for the feminine, and *n* for the plural. § 57a-c contains the older forms. When used as adjectives they are all placed after the substantive. On the other hand, the more recent pronoun *pś* "this" (§ 57d), and the later article "the" (§ 41), are placed before the substantive: in like manner also the more recent plural forms —connected for the most part with *n*—i.e. *nn* and *nw* (§ 57e). Examples:  $\square$ *pr pn* "this house",  *h.t tn* "this castle",  *pś śtn* "this king" *nn n hśś.tyw* "these barbarians" (*31,1. 37,7).

	a) this	b) the... here	c) that	d) the
57. Sing.				
nas.	 <i>pn</i>	  <i>pw</i>	   <i>pf3</i>	  <i>p3</i>
em.	 <i>tn</i>	  <i>tw</i>	   <i>tf3</i>	  <i>t3</i>
Plural				
nas.	  <i>ypn</i>	   <i>ypw</i>	  <i>nf3</i>	 <i>n3</i>
em.	   <i>yptn</i>	   <i>yptw</i>		

e) More recent plurals (originally the neuter "this"):

 *nn*,   *nw* "these".

58. In short sentences, *pw* "this" is added for emphasis, where we are unable to reproduce it as a demonstrative pronoun. In verbal sentences it has hardly any significance, in nominal sentences it is used as a predicate or an insertion (§131b). Examples:    *ynwk pw* "I am it", *rn.y pw hnt ntrw* "my name (is) at the head of the gods" (*39,2), *t3 pw nfr* "it is a beautiful land" (*7,1).

59. The possessive pronouns of the Indo-Germanic languages ("my" etc.) were represented originally in classic Egyptian as in the older Semitic languages by suffixes (§ 52). The Egyptian vernacular, like the later Semitic dialects, devised later on a new form of possessive article. This is composed of the article (§ 57d) and suffixes (§ 52), and became more and more usual as time went on. The irregular writing is explained in §29a. Examples:  *pr.f* or     *py.f* (originated out of *p.3f*) *pr* "his house".

Particles

PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS

Prepositions are divided into simple and compound, § 60. according to their formation. They are sometimes combined with suffixes (§ 52), and used as conjunctions (§ 64a). Before suffixes they have occasionally a fuller writing, due to change of vocalization.

Simple prepositions (others are in the vocabulary): § 61.

 *m*, with suffix  *ym.f* "in him": in or *a* out of a place; with persons or things; as an attribute (with "to be" § 131b). With infinitive "with" § 106.

 *r*, with suffix  *yr.f* "to him": towards some- *b* thing or somebody; hostile to anyone; free from, hidden from something; more than something else (comparative § 45). With infinitive: in order to (§106).

 *n*, with suffixes  *nf* "to him": for anyone *c* (cf. dative §21b); to anyone; on account of a matter. With infinitive: on account of, because.

 *hr*; upon an object; on account of a matter. With *d* infinitive: with, during (contemporaneous; §§ 106, 124b 125b, 132b).

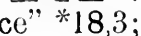
 *hr*: under an object, i. e. carrying it. *e*

 *hr*: with a person; during the reign of (§ 48). *f*

 *yn*: on the part of a person, through someone; *g* used with the passive (§95—96) and to emphasize the subject (§131a), also with the infinitive (§ 107).

 *hnt* before, at the head of. *h*

§ 62. Compound prepositions (to be found in the vocabulary under their chief constituent parts) consist mostly of a simple preposition and a substantive. The meaning of these phrases has gradually worn away. For example, compounds are made:

a With *m* "in":  *m-b3h*
("on the phallus of") "before" (*23,10. *29,9. *14,6);  *m-h3.t* ("at the head of") "before";  *33C-m* "since" *18,3;
m-C "by" *54,5.

b With *n* "for":  *n-mrw.t* ("out of love for") "on account of": *n mrw.t.k* "on account of thee" *12,7 (as conjunction: §64a).

c With *r* "to":  *r-gs* ("at the side of") "near";
 *hrw-r* ("distant from") "outside"; *nfry.t-r* "until"; "to" *18,4.

§ 63. Gentilic forms (cf. § 42b), the meaning of which often

a developed independently, were derived from the simple as well as the compound prepositions by using the suffix *y*.

Examples:  *ym.y* "he who is in or on something"

from *m*;  *yr.y* "he who belongs to someone, the companion" from *r*;

 *hr.y* "he who is upon something, the chief" from *hr*;

 *hry-yb* "dwelling in" from

 *hr.yb* "in the midst of".

b Gentilics are treated like adjectives or substantives, and take suffixes. Examples: *ym.y-yb n ntr nfr* "darling (he who is in the heart) of the king" (*7,10); *hr.y-yb*

ʒbdw, *hnt.y ymn-tyw* "inhabitant of Abydos and director of the westerners" (*8,6-7); *ymy.t yb.k* "she dwells in thy heart" (*50,3); *ymy.w yw.w* "inhabitant of the island" (*13,8).

As conjunctions, use is made of either prepositions § 64. (a) and other particles, which stand at the beginning of the sentence (b); or particles which are inserted as the second word in a sentence, and called enclitic conjunctions, because they were perhaps occasionally unaccented (c). In some sentences (§ 135, 138), there is, after the conjunctions, a verbal form corresponding to our "conjunctive" (§ 93). Among conjunctions, the following are especially frequent (others are in the vocabulary):

 *yr* "if";  *m-ht* "after";  *a*
n-mrw.t "so that". Examples: *n-mrw.t mn rn.y* "that my name may endure" (*10,5), *n-ʒt.t-n mrr.y šw* "because I love him" (*10,4), *m-ht šdm.f š.t* "after he had heard it" (*30,10), *r-nty.t kʒš wʒ.ty* "so that Nubia was inclined" (*30,8).

 *yšt* "since", "when";  *hr b*
"since", "now", "but". Examples: *št gm.n hm.y* "when my majesty had found him" (*25,5), *hr ptr yr.n.y šdm* "but then I heard" (*51,9).

 *šwt* "but";  *yš* "how", "yes", "surely";  *c*
grt "but", "however", "further";  *gr* "also", "likewise", "but". Example: *yr gr.t rh rʒ pn* "but whoever knows this charm" (*56,9).

ADVERBS AND PARTICLES

§ 65. For adverbs, use is made either of invariable derivatives of substantives and adjectives (§ 66); or of particles which are connected with prepositions (§ 67). The particles usually stand at the beginning; in interrogative sentences (§ 137) also at the end of the sentence. Some are combined with suffixes (§ 69).

§ 66. The adverb derived from a noun is:

a apparently similar to it (the noun); occasionally with the ending *w* or *t*:  *d.t* "eternally",  *nfr.w* "well",  *wr.t* "very", "quite". Examples: *3w yb.k my RC d.t* "thy heart is glad as (that of) Re eternally" (*5,11), *w3s.y wr.t* "quite decayed" (*25,6; cf. *16,8), *hCy.k nfr* "thou shinest beautifully" (*55,1).

b is connected with a preposition, especially *r*:  *r mnh* "in excellent manner";  *r yh.t nb.t* "above all" (*54,11), *r-my.ty.t* "in like manner" (*26,6).

§ 67. To the adverbs, which are derived from prepositions, belong:

a  *ym* "there", "yonder";  *hnt* "before", "earlier". Example:  *byk ym* "the servant here=I".

b  *m-b3h* and  *hr-h3.t* "before", "formerly".

§ 68. Some adverbial particles stand in the second place in a sentence, e. g.  *wy* "how", "pray". Examples:

ndm wy ym3.t.k "how beautiful is thy goodness" (*12,10),
yy wy "come! welcome!" (*39,9).

Some particles which can only be rendered by an § 69.
 adverb are combined with suffixes; their adaptability to
 different persons, however, has almost entirely disappeared,
 so that the particles were soon used unchangeably with
 one definite suffix. Some noteworthy ones are:

  *m* "behold", later unchangeable   *m.k a*
 "behold (thou)", at the beginning of the sentence, often
 immediately before the subject.

  *yr* "but", "now", "namely", later unchan-
 geable   *yr.f* as second word in a sentence:
hd.n yr.f t3 w3 "when the earth became bright in the
 morning" (*18,8).—*yr*, *yr.f* are used for emphasis after
 the imperative (§102), and in Interrogative sentences
 (§ 137).

The most frequently used interjections are: § 70.

 *y* and  *h3* "O!", "Ha!". They often stand *a*
 before a proper noun, which is then preferably followed
 by *pn* "this": *y Cnh.w* "O ye living!" (*21,5), 
    *h3 Ppy.pn* "O thou king Pepi!".

In the Nominative of address, substantives often have *b*
 the article: *p3 y.t-ntr* "O thou father of god" (*49,11),
p3 ytn "O thou Aton!" (*55,2).

Some interjections have suffixes, e.g. *ynd-hr.k* "Hail, *c*
 thou!" (*27,10. *31,8).

The Verb

THE ROOT OF THE VERB

§ 71. Verbs may be divided into the following groups according to the number and kind of the consonants of their root:

a) *Regular verbs*. These have two, three, four, or five “strong” consonants; the most frequent are those of three consonants. Examples:  *mn* “to remain”,

 *śdm* “to hear”,    *wśtn* “to invade”,

    *nhmhm* “to roar”.

§ 72. b) *Weak verbs*. These have three, four, or five consonants, of which the last is a weak one (*y* or *w* cf. § 16). Although the weak consonant was usually not written, it nevertheless influenced the formation of individual forms. It manifests itself especially in the feminine infinitive (§ 104), as well as in the possibility of doubling in the tense *śdm.f* (§ 91) and in the participles (§ 113). Examples:   *mśy* “to give birth to”,

   *hnty* “to sail up stream”.

§ 73. c) *Duplicating verbs*. These have three, four, or five consonants, of which the last two are alike. Often only one of these two consonants is written, from which it may be concluded that a double consonant was pronounced. Both consonants were written (evidently because a vowel was pronounced between them), not only as in the case of weak verbs in the accented form of tense *śdm.f* (§ 91), and in the participles (§ 113), but also in other forms of the suffix conjugation, as well as in

the qualitative (§ 80), in the infinitive (§ 104), in the imperative (§ 100), etc. The infinitive, contrary to the weak verbs, is always masculine (§ 104). Examples:

   *m33* "to see",    *špdd* "to prepare".

d) *Irregular verbs*. Some verbs appear written irregularly and occasionally differ from the forms of other verbs. Note:

1) Two verbs for "to give":  ,  ,  *rdy* and § 74.

 ,  ,  *dy*; both are weak verbs with feminine infinitive. The old language preserves almost all forms of both verbs; gradually *rdy* died out and was replaced by *dy*. The duplicating forms (§91) of *dy* were written

  ,  or  , and read *dydy*.

2) Two verbs for "to come":    *yy(y3y?)* and § 75.

  ,   *yw(t)*; both are weak verbs and have a feminine infinitive. The older verb *yw(t)*, which is used especially in dependent clauses, was gradually replaced by *yy*.

Among the numerous changes ("modifications, conjugations") of the root in Semitic languages, the following are frequent in Egyptian: the causative (§ 78) is formed by prefixing  *ś* (Semitic *s* or *š*). The PiCel formations with doubled middle consonant, which in Coptic have still to a certain extent an unusual vocalization, are not to be discerned in hieroglyphics; but yet, on account of the diversity of meaning in some verbs, they are to be

conjectured (e. g.   *hny* “to sail” and “to convey anyone”).

§ 77. Remains of other derivatives of a root are the forms with prefixed *n* like the Niphcal (e. g.     *ndddd* “to endure” from   *dd* “to endure”; with double final consonant like the Paclal (e. g.    *špdd* “to prepare”); with repetition of the last consonant like the “Palpel” and the “Paclalcel” (e. g.    *šhšh* “to hasten” (*41,2);     *šdšdš* “to tremble”).

§ 78. The causatives (§ 76) are in general treated like verbs with the same number of strong or weak consonants; that is, causatives of three consonants like four-consonant verbs (e. g.     *š.nhyn* “to bring up” from    *nhyn* “to be a child”). However, the causatives of two consonants have by way of exception a feminine infinitive. Example: Infinitive  *š.mn.t* from  *š.mn* “to establish”, causative of  *mn* “to remain”.

§ 79. Apart from the infinitive, imperative, and the participles, only the perfect of the tense-formations (of Semitic languages) is preserved in the Egyptian conditional (§ 80). The imperfect has been replaced by the suffix conjugation (§ 83). The use of all Egyptian tenseforms was gradually limited by means of different combinations with auxiliary verbs (§ 121). Real moods are not traceable; forms which are used like our subjunctive appear in the tense *šdm.f* (§ 91) and in the predicate (§ 97).

THE CONDITIONAL

(Called qualitative or pseudo-participle)

The endings (§ 81) are attached to the root; the *y* § 80. and *w* occurring in them are often not written. In weak verbs (§ 72) the final weak root consonant *y* or *w* is usually not written. In duplicating verbs (§ 73) in earlier times the last consonant was occasionally doubled; later, however, this was hardly ever the case.

The endings of the conditional form (in parenthesis § 81. are the later ones—that is, the forms developed by phonetic changes): the dual and the third plural died out early; they were replaced by the third masculine singular.

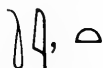
Sing.

1 *kwy* (later *k*)



2 m. }

f. } *ty* (later *t*)



3 f. }

3 m. *y* or *w* (later disappeared)



Plural

1 *wyn* (later *n*)



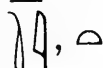
2 *tywny* (later *t*)



3 m. *w*



f. *ty*

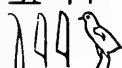


Dual

3 m. *wy*



f. *tyw*



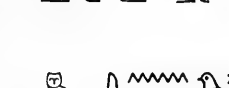
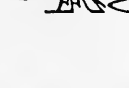
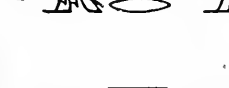
82. A transitive-active kind of conditional form, which was already rare in the older language, is found later, though only with  *rh* "to understand", "to know", "to be able"; otherwise it always had an intransitive-passive meaning and indicated a conditional ("qualitative"). If it stands independently, as it also did (though rarely) in ancient times, it usually introduces the fulfilled condition of a previously mentioned action (apodosis). Usually it introduces a conditional sentence, which is subordinate to another sentence. Then it is often dependent on a verb which is in the tense of the suffix conjugation (§ 83), and thus resembles a participle ("pseudo-participle"). Cf. §§ 124a, 125a, 132a.

Examples: *yy.ty n.y hcty* "thou comest to me while thou rejoicest" (*12,5), *ywç.kwy m nb* "I was rewarded with the gold" (*26,4), *wðh.f wy wdð.kwy* "he laid me down when I was healed" (*47,5).

THE SUFFIX CONJUGATION

§ 83. The most frequent tenses (tempora) are formed by the addition of the suffixes (§ 52), either directly to the stem (*śdm.f* tense) or after the insertion of syllables (*n*, *yn*, *hr*, *k*), which are derived from particles (§ 84). From all these forms a passive (§ 95) can be built by the further insertion of the syllable *tw*; another form is the more comprehensive passive *śdm.wf* (§ 96). Further, from the tenses *śdm.f* and *śdm.n.f* substantival forms introducing relative sentences (§ 118) are built.

The tenses of the regular verb: The translations merely § 84. define in a practical way, and by no means exhaust the meaning of individual forms.

Active	Passive
 <i>śdm.f</i> he hears	 <i>śdm.tw.f</i> he is heard
 <i>śdm.n.f</i> he has heard	 <i>śdm.n.tw.f</i> he has been
 <i>śdm.yn.f</i> then he	 <i>śdm.yn.tw.f</i> then he has
 <i>śdm.hr.f</i> he shall	 <i>śdm.hr.tw.f</i> he shall
 <i>śdm.kʒ.f</i> thus he	 <i>śdm.kʒ.tw.f</i> thus he is
 <i>śdm.kʒ.f</i> hears	 <i>śdm.kʒ.tw.f</i> heard

Passive  *śdm.w.f* (of *śdm.f* and *śdm.n.f*):
“he is heard” and “he has been heard” (§ 96).

The inflection of tenses: If the subject is a noun, § 85. it comes immediately after the root of the verb; e.g. *mn rn.y* “my name prospers” (*10,5), *ʒw yb.k* “may thy heart be glad” (*5,11). *yr.n hm.y nn* “my majesty did these things” (*10,3).

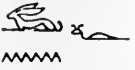
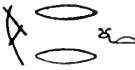
If the subject is a pronoun, it is added in the form § 86. of a suffix (§ 52) to the root of the verb; the tense *śdm.f* “he hears” is perhaps built on the form of a noun

("his hearing"). According to the Coptic the pronunciation was something like *śedmóf*.

- § 87. Almost all tenses can also be impersonally used in the active and passive. Their appearance is then the same as before the nominal subject: *yy.tw* "one came" (*30,7), *yr.n.tw* "it shall be done" (*36,2), *rdy.tw m-hr-n t3ty* "it was imposed upon the vizier" (*52,4).
- § 88. The tense *śdm.f* occurs in both independent and dependent sentences, for the past as well as for the present. It is used in assertions, questions, and direct and indirect speech, as well as in requests, and especially after verbs of causing, seeing, finding, etc., to express a condition, purpose, or result. Examples: *wn n.k p.t* "the heaven is open for thee" (*6,1), *nln.y r bw hr hm.f* "I grew up at the residence of the king" (*10,2), *dy.y m3.sn hm.k* "I charge that they see thy majesty" (*13,6), *dy.sn pr.t-r-hrw* "may they (the gods) give a funerary offering" (*8,8; 22,4).
- § 89. The tense *śdm.n.f* indicates the past, and is used in a manner similar to *śdm.f*. It often appears independently in historical narrative, besides like a pluperfect dependent upon *m-ht* "after (he had heard)". Example: *śms.n.y ntr nfr* "I have served the king" (*9,10).
- § 90. In the same way the tense *śdm.yn.f* often appears in the historical narrative; while *śdm.k3.f* usually appears in the conclusion of conditional sentences. Both *śdm.yn.f* and *śdm.k3.f* as well as *śdm.hr.f* often express also a command. Example: *hc.yn hm.f* "his majesty appeared" (*30,9).
- § 91. The weak and duplicating verbs (§ 72,73) show in the tense *śdm.f* two different moods (manner of speech),

which in the strong verbs we cannot satisfactorily ascertain, probably owing to our ignorance of vocalization.

The two moods are

Usual Form			Emphatic Form			§ 92.
	<i>śdm.f</i> hears	he		<i>śdm.f</i> hear		may he
	<i>w.n.f</i> he is			<i>wnn.f</i> he be		may
	<i>mry.f</i> loves	he		<i>mrr.f</i> he love		may
	<i>mśd.f</i> hates	he		<i>mśdd.f</i> hates		if he

The emphatic form is often used independently, and § 93. dependently (but not regularly) where special stress is laid on the verb; thus in sentences of wish, condition, question, precept, threat, consequence, etc., whether they are introduced by a conjunction or not. It is also used in sentences of temporal subordination and in emphatic phrases. The emphatic is to be translated sometimes like a conjunctive; but usually, however, not differently from the simple form of the verb.

The emphatic (doubled) form is frequent only in the § 94. active *śdm.f*. It is also found, however, in the passive, *śdm.tw.f*. In the other tenses of the suffix conjugation it is not found at all. Examples: *n-ḥt-n mrr.ȝ św* "because I certainly love him" (*10,4), *mrr.tn* "if you

wish" (*21,9), "I hid myself for fear, *m33 wršyt* the guard should see (me)" (*43,6), "he who desires *hss šw lnty ymn.tyw* that the First of the Westerners praise him" (*21,1).

§ 95. In the passive of the suffix conjugation, the following differences occur:

a) The passives, which according to the table in § 84 form almost every tense by means of *-tw*, are closely related, even in meaning, to the active, from which they are derived; *čš.tw wr.w m-b3h* "the great ones were called before (his majesty)" (51,5), *drp.tw.f* "may he be presented with offerings" (23,8), *gm.n.tw Hr* "Horus was found" (*33,11).

§ 96. b) The passive *šdm.w.f* (Table § 84 end) has the ending *w* in the singular, and *y* in the plural; neither of them are ordinarily written. The duplicating verbs show the doubling; the weak verbs often do not have the last weak consonant and the ending *w* written. Examples: *n sp yry.w myty.t* "never was the like done" (*16,10), *rdy.w nf y3w.t* "the office was given to him" (*34,1 between *šdm.n.f* forms).

PREDICATIVE

§ 97. An old form, whose use is confined to a few definite cases, is still seen in the so-called predicative. It has the ending *w* which is often not written; before this the duplicating verbs show the doubling, and the weak verbs usually do not write the last weak consonant *y*. The predicative is unchangeable, without regard to the gender, number, and person of its subject; and it does

not take a suffix. It is, therefore, followed either by a substantive or an independent pronoun.

The predicative is used only in negative sentences after § 98.

the verbs  *tm* and  *ymy* "not to be", and usually has an active meaning: *r3 n tm wnm N* "charm for the not-to-be-eaten of N=charm that N be not eaten" (*56,8), *tm rdy hr gś* "who does not bend (the right) to the side" (*11,3). Cf. the prohibition §103.

IMPERATIVE

The imperative has a singular and a plural; a difference § 99. in gender is not distinguishable in hieroglyphics, but according to the Coptic it is assumed in vocalization. The singular shows the simple root of the verb; in the duplicating verbs it has the doubling. The plural has the ending *y* (later also *w*), which is often not written out, and which in the weak verbs merges in the last weak consonant. Usually the plural-strokes are added to the determinative.

Singular	Plural	§ 100.
 <i>śdm</i> hear!	 <i>śdm.y</i> hear!	
   <i>m33</i> see!	   <i>d3y.y</i> cross over!	

Examples: *ts tw* "lift up thyself" (*29,4), *yry hrw nfr* "make (celebrate) a beautiful day!" (*49,11. 50,9).

The following verbs have an irregular imperative: § 101.

Verbs of giving (§74):  ,  *ymy* "give!", a *ymy km y r fnd.k* "place ointment on thy nose!" (*50,1),

b Verbs of coming (§ 75):    |  *myw* "come!",
   |  *my.y* "come ye!".

§ 102. To strengthen the imperative, an independent pronoun is often added: also the particle   *yr* (§ 69b), or the preposition *n* (§ 61b), both with suffixes: *chc yr.k* "stand up, thou!" (*38,4),     *šsp n.k htp-utr* "take to thyself the divine offering!"

§ 103. The negative of the imperative (the prohibition) is expressed by the imperative  *ymy* "be not" with a following predicate (§ 98): *ymy šnd* "fear not!" (*48,7).

INFINITIVE

§ 104. The infinitive is sometimes treated as a verb, sometimes as a substantive. In strong verbs, its form is that of the simple root; in the duplicating verbs, it doubles the last consonant; the weak verbs and the causative of two consonant verbs (§ 78) take the feminine ending *t* as suffix. Table for the formation of the infinitive:

	<i>mn</i> to remain			<i>šmn.t</i> to establish
  	<i>mšš</i> to see			
 	<i>šdm</i> to hear		 	<i>mš.t</i> to give birth to
 	<i>šhšh</i> to hasten		  	<i>hnty.t</i> to sail up the river

The infinitive stands like a substantive, and is often § 105. not distinguishable from a real substantive (in *12,8 it is even written as a plural):

a) In independent sentences as subject, object, predicate, in the genitive, etc. Examples: “O ye living ones, *mrr.yw Cnh mśdd.w hpt* who love life and hate death” (*36,4), *sp n hdhd* “the time (example) of attack” (*37,6), *dy.y n.k knyt* “I give to thee to be strong (strength)” (*13,1). “thy heart will be glad *n m33* on account of the sight” (*56,4).

b) In sentences dependent upon verbs (especially § 106. commands, cause etc.) and prepositions such as  *r* “in order to”,  *m* and  *hr* “with”, “during” (simultaneousness, cf. §61). Examples: Osiris *dy.f* “may he give” —*yr.t—shm—pr.t* “to do, to be powerful, to go out” (*23,2—4). “I have brought thee up, *r hk3 pd.t psd* to rule the nine bow-people” (*16,2). “Darling of the king *m ś.mnh mnw.f* through the beautifying of his monuments” (*27,2), *h.wt hr sby.t* “bodies pass away” (49,6).

The logical subject follows the infinitive either in the § 107. genitive with  *n* (§ 21c) or is introduced by the preposition  *yn* “on the part of” (§ 61g). Example: *dw3 Wśyr yn N.* “worship of Osiris by N.” (*27,1. *31,6).

If the object is a substantive it follows immediately § 108. after the infinitive, if it is a pronoun it is added to the infinitive as a suffix. Examples: „thou rejoicest *m33 nfrw.y* to see my beauty—the sight of my beauty” (*12,5), *dw3.f* “to adore him” (*32,3).

An infinitive, independent and without the statement § 109. of a subject, often occurs in successive sentences, where

we should expect a verb. Example: *yr.t n.f šbš* "and he made a door for him" (*11,10. *12,3; likewise *šḫc* *16,6).

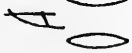
§ 110. The infinitive can be added to a verb of the same root as itself, as a complementary infinitive, for the purpose of strengthening. In such a case it has in general the usual form, although in three-consonant verbs it is feminine. Examples: *šdm šdm.t wC* "who alone may listen" (*11,2), *lmn.sn lmt* "if they row zealously" (*56,4).

§ 111. Closely related to the infinitive is a circumstantial form *šdm.t.f* which looks like a feminine infinitive. In it the root of the duplicating verbs shows no doubling, and the weak consonants of the weak verbs are often not written. To express the subject it is combined either with a substantive which immediately follows the circumstantial form like a genitive, or with the pronominal suffix. The object, if it is a pronoun, follows the circumstantial form in the independent forms; in this it differs from the infinitive, which takes the suffix. At the beginning of a sentence or paragraph, the circumstantial form occasionally stands independently like a verb; often it comes after prepositions; often it indicates a temporal subordination. Example: *rdy.t.y wš.t n rdwy.y* "I gave my feet the way = ran on" (*43,5), *dr ḥpr.t mny* "since the death" (*39,10).

PARTICIPLES

§ 112. Participles are divided on the one hand into active and passive, on the other hand into complete (perfect) and incomplete (imperfect) action. In all participles,

the root of the duplicating verbs can show the doubling; the root of the weak verbs shows it only in the imperfect participles. Table:

	a) Active	b) Passive	§ 113.
Perf. 	<i>śdm</i> he who has heard		<i>śdm.y</i> heard
	<i>wnn</i> he who has been		
	<i>pry</i> having come out		<i>hsy.y</i> praised
Im- perf. 	<i>dd.w</i> saying		<i>śh3.w</i> who is remembered
	<i>m33.w</i> seeing		
	<i>mrr.w</i> loving		<i>dyy.w</i> who is given

The endings of the participles, as shown in the table, § 114. are, in the perfect: active—, passive *y*; in the imperfect: active *w*, passive *w*. In number and gender, the participles are like the noun; they take, therefore, in the feminine singular the ending *t*, in the plural, the plural-strokes and the ending *w*, feminine *wt*, although the *w* is not generally written.

Examples: *mk km.t*, *wcf h3s.wt* "who protects Egypt and subdues the foreigners" (*14,1, cf. *6,5), *mrr.w* "he who desires, that—" (*21,1), "his father *rnn św* who brought him up" (*25,9), *mh-yb* "he who fills the heart = darling" (*10,1), *hsy.y* "the praised" (*14,9), *d3w.w* "he who is honoured" (*32,1).

§ 115. The logical subject of passive participles is introduced either directly, or by *n*: *mry Rc*, *mś n Dlwty* “beloved of Re, created by Thot” (*15,7). In genealogies: *yry n* “begotten by (chiefly of the father)” and *mśy n* “born of (mother)” (*21,4. *24,3).

§ 116. A rare participle with future meaning is found in the so-called verbal adjective: *śdm.tyfy* “he who will hear”; in such a case the root of a duplicating verb shows the doubling, and the weak consonant of a weak verb is seldom written. Endings:

Sing. m.	 <i>tyfy</i>	fem.	 <i>tyśy</i>
Plur. m.	  <i>tywśn</i>	fem.	  <i>tywśt</i>

Examples: *śnb.tyfy* “he who will be well” (as proper noun: *15,3), “he who desires, *dd.tyfy* shall say” (*21,2), “each living one, *św3.tyfy* who will pass by” (*21,8).

§ 117. Another rare participle ( *śdm.n* “audible” indicates possibility. It occurs in only one form, which can take both the feminine and the plural ending (as § 114).

THE RELATIVE FORMS

§ 118. From the tenses *śdm.f* and *śdm.n.f* of the suffix conjugation, substantival relative forms are derived, which take the masculine ending *w* (usually not written) or the feminine *t*, according as they refer to a masculine or feminine substantive. The verb root has in the form *śdm.w.f* the same appearance as in the accented form of the *śdm.f* (§ 92); hence the weak and the dupli-

cating verbs have the doubling of the last strong consonants. Table of the relative forms:

Masculine:	Feminine:	§ 119.
 <i>śdm.w.f</i> he whom he hears	 <i>śdm.t.f</i> she whom he hears, (that which he hears)	
 <i>śdm.w.n.f</i> he whom he has heard	 <i>śdm.t.n.f</i> she whom he has heard, (that which he has heard)	

The relative forms, which in use are with difficulty § 120. differentiated from participles, are often used substantively. They can then be used with an adjective, especially  *nb* "all". They usually introduce a relative sentence, e. g. in the enumeration of epithets. Examples: *dyt p.t*, *km.t t.t*, *ynn.t hCpy* "that which heaven gives, the earth creates, and the Nile brings" (*22,6), *ny.w.n.k n.y* "this which thou hast done to me" (*24,10), *šnn.t ytn* "that around which the sun revolves" (*24,5).

PERIPHRASTIC TENSES

The verb-forms are strengthened by many combinations § 121. with auxiliary verbs; in the vernacular (§ 8c) these combinations, mostly with "to be" and "to make", gradually supplanted the simple verbforms of the older classical language.

The auxiliary verb "to be".

Some of the most frequent verb forms are strengthened § 122.

or paraphrased by prefixing the auxiliary  *yw* and  *wn* "to be". For the forms of the suffix conjugation (§ 83) two possibilities present themselves:

a When the subject occurs once:

  <i>yw</i> <i>śdm.f</i> he hears	  <i>wn</i> <i>śdm.f</i> he hears
   <i>yw</i> <i>śdm.n.f</i> he has heard	   <i>wn</i> <i>śdm.n.f</i> he has heard
	   <i>wn.yn</i> <i>śdm.f</i> then he heard

b When the subject occurs twice:

  <i>yw.f</i> <i>śdm.f</i> he hears	  <i>wn.f</i> <i>śdm.f</i> he hears
	   <i>wn.yn.f</i> <i>śdm.f</i> then he heard

§ 123. The verbs *yw* and *wn* "to be" can also be used before a genuine nominal sentence (§ 27). *yw* *Cb.wy.ś m d3d3.k* "her horns are on thy head" (*38,8).

§ 124. In like manner those sentences which are not genuine nominal sentences (§ 132) can be introduced by *yw* or *wn*:

a With the qualitative (§ 80): *yw* *t3 mdw* "the chicken is speaking = chirps" (*55,7).

With *hr* and the infinitive (§ 106): *yw bw-nb hr dwʒ b nfrw.f* “everyone praised his beauty” (*35,2; cf. *30,11-31,1).

If the subject of these unreal nominal sentences is a § 125. pronoun, the following combinations present themselves, which are used very often in the vernacular of the New Kingdom (§ 8c) and which still continue in the Coptic:

With the qualitative:   *yw.f šdm.w a* “he is hearing”, *yw.k wbn.ty* “thou risest” (*55,3).

With *hr* and the infinitive:   *yw.f hr b šdm* “he is hearing”, *wn.yn.śn hr bhʒ* “then were they by fleeing = then they fled headlong” (*37,9).

The future tense and the future command are ren-§ 126. dered by the preposition  *r* with the infinitive (§ 106); *a* this occurs after the auxiliary verb  *yw* “to be”: *yw.tn r drp n.y* “ye shall sacrifice to me” (*36,7), *yw dp.t r yy.t* “a ship will come” (*48,8).

In an unreal nominal sentence (§ 132): *yb n hm.k r b hbb* “the heart of thy majesty will be glad” (*56,3).

The auxiliary verb   *chC* “to stand” is placed § 127. before a verb in order to reproduce the accentuation in historical narration. It appears usually as the tense *šdm.n.f*   *chC.n*, more seldom as *šdm.f*:   *chC*.

With forms of the suffix conjugation: *chC.n thn.n hm.f a hnC.śn* “then his majesty came into conflict with them” (*37,5).

With the qualitative (§ 80): *cḷc.n rdy.kwy r yw* “then was I thrown on the island” (*45,2).

§ 128. The auxiliary verb  *yry* “to do” is used, in forms of the suffix conjugation, to paraphrase the respective forms of other verbs:

a First of all with compound verbs: *yry.ś dy-cṇh* “may she be presented with life” (*12,4. *11,11).

b Then also with others: *yry.y śṃt* “I did the going = I went” (*43,8), *yry.n.y śdṃ* “I learned” (*51,9); *yr.k cṇh.ty* “mayest thou live” (*39,4).

§ 129. For historical narrative, especially with verbs of going, the combination of an infinitive with *pw* “this” and *yry.n.f* “he did” is used:      *śṃt pw yry.n.f* “to go was that which he did = he went”.

§ 130. The auxiliary verb   *p³* “to have been”, “to have had”, in different verb forms is constructed, especially in negative sentences, with the infinitive of a verb, in order to denote a condition or an action which occurred in the past: *n sp p³.tw yr.t mytyt* “never was the like done” (*54,7).

Syntax

ORDER OF WORDS AND EMPHASIS IN PRINCIPAL SENTENCES

§ 131. The regular word-order in verbal and nominal sentences *a* has already been discussed (§ 25-27). The word-order becomes irregular by emphasizing a word. The emphasized word is usually found at the beginning of a sentence and is introduced by the preposition  *yn*

or  *yr*          

also the impersonal use of the verbal forms (§ 87) and of the infinitive (§ 109). Examples: *3w yb.k my RC* "thy heart be glad like (that of) Re" (*5,11), *yry.n.f m mñw.f* "he made (it) as his monument" (*6,8. *11,9. *12,2), *yry n.f N* "N makes (it) for him" (*6,11. *16,11). *čš.tw wr.w m-b3h* "the princes were called into the presence of (his majesty)" (*51,5); *mñh.f hr yb* "he was pleasant to the heart (of the king)" (*27,7).

SPECIAL KINDS OF SENTENCES

Temporal sentences.

§ 134. The dependent temporal sentences are sometimes placed before, sometimes after the principal sentence. Usually they have no conjunction, so that the condition of dependence is shown only by the context and verb-forms. Occasionally they are introduced by    *m-ht* "afterwards" (*30,10),   *tp-c* "before" (*44,10),  *dr* "since" (39,10) &c.

Examples: *yw wp.n.f—*, *yw.y hr h.t.y* "he opened—, (while) I was on my belly" (*46,10-11), *dC pr, yw.n m w3d-wr* "a storm arose, (as) we were on the sea" (*44,9. *48,3), *hd.n t3, ph.n.y* "when the earth had become light I arrived" (*43,9), *hft špr hm.f r nhrn* "when his majesty came to Naharin (Mesopotamia)" (*40,4).

Conditional sentences.

§ 135. The conditional sentences can be introduced by  *yr* "if"; often, however, there is no conjunction. The verb is usually found in a form of the suffix conjugation;

with the tense *šdm.f* often in the accented form (§ 91): *hṭp.k* “when thou settest, the earth (is) in darkness” (*55,5—6), *mrr.tn* — — —, *my šd.tn* “if ye desire — — —, then read!” (*21,9—22,1).

Final sentences &c.

Our conjunctions “that”, “in order to”, “so that”, § 136. “until” are for the most part not reproduced; the verb usually stands in the *šdm.f* tense. Occasionally  *r* (also *r-dd* *51,4; *r-nty.t* *30,8) introduces such sentences, Indirect interrogative sentences are introduced without a conjunction; the *nuance* of purpose and final sentences is often not perceptible. Cf. *r* with the infinitive “in order to” (§ 106); tense *šdm.f* (§ 88).

Examples: “Remember joy, *r yy.t hrw pf3 n myny* till that day of death cometh” (*50,6), *dy.y m3.sn* “I cause that they see” (*13,6. 10), “he said, *ch3.f hnc.y* that he (would) fight (with me)” (*42,7), “he wished, *yw.y m yry rd.wy.f* that I would be his guide (companion of his feet)” (*40,2).

Interrogative sentences.

In interrogative sentences are found the forms of the § 137. suffix conjugation; they are usually introduced by a particle which the enclitic ,  (*y*)*r.f* (§ 69b) often follows. Such interrogative words, coming at the beginning or end of the sentence, are:  *m*, accented:   *yn-m*, (to *yn*: § 131) “who?”, “what?”;  *yh* “what?”. General particles used to introduce

questions are:   *yn yw* as first word;   *trw, try* as second word. Example *yn-m yn tw* "Who brought thee?" (*47,2.7).

Negative sentences (§ 28b).

§ 138. Principal sentences are negated by the older particle  *n* or the younger  *nn* "not", which always stands first in the sentence. The verb is found in the forms of the suffix conjugation; and with the tense *śdm.f* after *nn* in the accented form (§ 91). *n rḥ ḥm.f* "his majesty knew not" (*51,4), *nn sp uC* "not one remained" (*45,1). Likewise in the relative sentence (§ 141c).

§ 139. Dependent sentences are negated by means of the auxiliary verbs  *tm* and  *ymy* "not to be", "not to have"; the verb of which follows in the predicate (§ 98).

§ 140. Relative sentences (§ 141c) are negated by the adjective  *nyw.ty* "who is not", "who has not", which agrees in gender and number with the substantive, which it follows. It can also be used as a substantive.  *nyw.ty.t* "that which does not exist" (*9,5).

Relative sentences.

§ 141. Relative sentences (cf. § 28a) are usually introduced^a by the relative pronoun  *nty*, *nty.t* "who", plural  *nty.w*, which can also be used substantively. Examples: *sṣ nty tp tṣ* "a man who is on earth"

(*56,11), *p³ nty hm.f ym* "the place on which his majesty is = the palace" (*52,8), *nty.w ym.ś* "those who are in it" (*44,11), *nty.w-ym* "those who are there = the dead" (*32,4), *nty.t* "that which is (exists)" (*9,5).

The introductory "who" is often omitted in relative *b* sentences; in which case, if the subject is the same, the verb takes the form of a participle; but if the subject is different, it prefers the relative form (§ 118): *pr̄r.t m-bšh ntr-čš* "that which comes out before the great god (i.e. delivered as an offering)" (*19,8), "the prince, *rdy.w.n štn* whom the king has dispatched" (*27,3), "Osiris, *nrr.w n.f ntr.w* to whom the gods bow" (*28,9), *škd.w ym.ś rh.w.n.k* "rowers are in it (the boat) whom thou knowest (known to thee)" (*48,9).

The relative sentence is negated either by the negative relative *nyw.ty* (§ 140); or, in nominal sentences, by the introductory negative *n*, *nn* "not" (§ 138); *nn drw* "there is no boundary" (*7,7), *wšh.t nn hm.ś* "a ship which has no rudder" (*43,4), "a hero, *nn šn.nw.f* who has not his like (his second)" (*42,6).

List of Hieroglyphs.

The following list of hieroglyphics is a selection from the complete list, which Lepsius arranged according to classes for the type-foundry of Ferd. Theinhardt of Berlin. Today we know the real meaning of many signs which at that time were wrongly defined; the meaning, however, of many others is yet unknown.

After each hieroglyph there is given (in *italics*) the Egyptian word with which it is connected; and also how the sign is to be read, if its phonetic value is not written. Further, the classes are given (in **bold-face type**) in which the hieroglyphs as determinatives are placed. The list, as well as the data, is incomplete. In addition to those necessary for the reading exercises, only the most frequent hieroglyphs, phonetic values, and phrases are given.

Abbreviation: g. = god.

A. MEN

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 2  to call, <i>cs</i> | 29  chief, officer, <i>wr</i> ,
<i>śmśw</i> , <i>śr</i> | 84  prisoner |
| 5  <i>dwš</i> , <i>ywš</i> ,
to worship | 30  old man,
<i>yšw</i> | 85  enemy,
foreigner |
| 8  <i>kš</i> , <i>hš</i> | 31  to smite,
<i>hw</i> | 89  man, suffix
§ 53 |
| 9  to turn
around, <i>eny</i> | 49  <i>hwš</i> , to
build | 91  to speak,
to eat |
| 16  to dance, to
rejoice, <i>kšy</i> | 51  <i>kd</i> , to build | 92  sitting,
weariness |
| 19  to bow | 71  child, <i>hrd</i> | 98  to drink,
<i>swr</i> |
| 27  death,
mummy, figure, <i>twt</i> | 80  death,
enemy | —  to row |
| | 82  soldier, <i>mšc</i> | 100  to hide,
<i>hšp</i> , <i>ymn</i> |

101  *wcb*, to
clean

105  to carry,
to work

106  *hh* (*n*
rnp.wt)

110  the dead

117  king,
suffix § 53

120  king,
Osiris

121  king

128  *mynw*,
s3w

128  foreigner,
Bedouin

131  honoura-
ble person,
šps

133  *hr*, to fall

139  honoura-
ble person,
suffix § 53

B. WOMEN

3  singer,
dancer

7  woman,
suffix § 53

12  *yry*

15  to give
birth to

16  *rnn*

C. GODS

1  *wšyr*,
g. Osiris

3  *pth*, g. Ptah

7  g. *tnn*
(Ptah)

9  *yn-hr.t*,
g. Onuris

10  *mnw*, g. Min

11  *ymn*,
g. Amon

19  *šw*, g. Show

25  *rc*, g. Re

31  *štš*, *bcrw*
g. Set, Baal

32  *ynpiw*,
g. Anubis

33  *dhwtj*,
g. Thot

36  *hnmw*,
g. Khnum

54  *m3C.t*

D. PARTS OF MAN

1  *d3d3*, *tp*

3  *hr*

6  hair

10  *yr*, to see
(cf. *wšyr*)

12  to see

15  *cyn*

17  *wd3.t*

 cf. F 5

29  *r*

33  to spit, to
flow out

35  *mdw*

37  back

38  *šc*

39  to suckle

43  to em-
brace, *hpt*

46  *k3*

47  *n*, *nyw*,
negative

51  *hn*

52  *ch3*

56  *dšr*

58  *hw*

59  *nc*, for 63

62  *mlj*, *rnn*

- 63  *dy, grh*
 65  *my*
 66  *hmk, to distribute*
 69  *to smite, etc., nht*
 76  *d*
 82  *3mm*
 84  *dbc*
 87  *dkr*
 90  *b3h, man*
 90  *mt*
 95  *hm*
 96  *to go, yw, nmt, ck*
 98  *to go back, pry*
 99  *leg, rd*
 101  *grg*
 102  *k*
 103  *b*
 110  *flesh, hc*
 111  *flesh*

E. MAMMALS

- 2  horse, *htr*
 3  ox, *k3, yh*

- 9  bound sacrificial animal
 13  *yb*
 14  *yw*
 15  *b3*
 17  goat, herd, *m3-hd?*
 19  *sch*
 22  *hnw*
 28  baboon, rage
 36  *m3*
 38  *rw*
 49  *s3b, wp-w3.wt*
 55  *ynpw*
 58  *wn*
 66  bad weather, g. *st3*

F. PARTS OF MAMMALS

- 3  *yh* instead of E 3
 5  nose, to breathe, *fnd, sr.t, rs*

- 6  neck
 8  *sfy.t*
 15  *ph*
 16  *h3*
 30  *3.t*
 33  *wp*
 35  *y3w.t*
 41  *cb*
 44  *hw, bh, by3*
 46  to hear, *s3dm, ydn*
 48  *ph*
 49  *hp3*
 51  *whm*
 58  mammals
 59  *s3b*
 60  *st*
 61  tail
 63  *ywC, y3w*

G. BIRDS

- 1  *3, also for G 5*
 5  *tyw*
 6  *nh*

- 8  *hr*
 13  *Hr*
  *Nb.ty(?)*
 15  god, king
 16  *ymn*
 28  *clm*
 30  *mw.t*
 33  *nb.ty(?)*
 36  *m*
 38  *m* § 13
 46  *gm*
 48  *dhwtj*
 53  *byk, b3*
 54  *b3w*
 58  *y3h*
 60  *bnw*
 66  *df3*
 67  *s3, gb*
 birds
 71  *clc*
 73  *p3*

- 75  *tnw, hn*
 78  *db*
 79  *wr*
 80  evil
 81  *rh.y.t*
 83  *w*
 87  *t3*
 90  *s3*
 91  *3nd*
 92  *b3, soul*

H. PARTS OF BIRDS

- 1  *3pd*
 3  *nr*
 12  to fly
 13  *3w, m3c*
 21  egg,
 goddess

I. AMPHIBIA

- 2  *c33*
 4  } *sbk*
 7  } g. Sobk
 8  *km*
 9  frog, toad,
 hkt

- 10  *hfn*
 11  snake,
 goddess
 16  see G 33
 23  snake
 26  *d*
 30  *f*

K. FISH

- 1  *yn*
 2  fish
 10  *h3*

L. INSECTS

- 1  *byt*
 3  *hpr*

M. PLANTS

- 1  tree, *ym3*
 9  *ht*
 13  *rnpr,*
 h3.t-sp
 15  *mry, try*
 17  *rnpr*
 22  *nn, nhb*

24  *šw, štny,*
(*ny-šwt?*)

26  *šmC*

30  *rš*

33  *y, 44 § 13*

33  *yy (yšy?)*
§ 75

35  *šh.t*

36  *Cšb.t*

37  *š3*

39  *šh.t*

41  plants, *lm,*
ysy

42  *h3*

43  *mh*

47  *wšd*

63  lotos

67  *wn*

68  *h3*

73  (late) *wđ*

74  *hđ*

77  (old) *wđ*

80  *mš*

82  *bd.t*

89  *šnw.t*

90  vine,
bower

92  fig, *d3b*

93  *bmr*

98  *ndm*

N. HEAVEN, EARTH, WATER

1  heaven,
p.t, hry

2  night,
kwkw

5  *thn*

7  sun, dates,
rc, hrw,
ššw

13  light, to
light,
hnmm.t

14  *špd*

23  *hc*

26  *pšd*

28  moon, *yčh,*
ybd

30  *špr*

35  *šb3, dw3*

37  *t3*

40  desert,
foreign
country,
h3š.t

42  *dw*

44  *y3h.t*

46  district,
sp.t, hsp

47  land,
earth,
t3, ydb
(see X 20)

48  earth, -
land

49  way, bor-
der, *w3.t,*
hr(y)

50  *ym* (later
m § 13)

 *gš*

51  stone

53  or o grains

54  (sand,
incense,
paint)

55  *n*

 *mw* -

58  *mr* -

59  pond60  š61  šm66  yw72  byš**O. BUILDINGS AND THEIR PARTS**1  city,
house, *mw.t*3  house, *pr*6  *pr.t-r-hw*9  *h*10  *mr, nm*12  *h.t*17  *nb.t-ht*
(Neph-
thys)19  *H.t-hr*,
goddess
Hathor29  *chc*36  wall43  gate, *šbš*45  *knb*48  *hšp*51  grave,
pyramid53  *thm*
obelisk54  stela61  *lkr*63  *hḥ-šd*65  feast, *hḥ*68  steps,
throne69  door, to
open, *cš*70  *s*, bolt71  *ys, sb, swy*72  *ts*74  *mnw*,
g. Min76  *kd*80  *h.t*, house84  *šrh***P. SHIPS AND THEIR PARTS**2  ship, *wšyš*;
hḏ, to move
down
stream14  *hnty*, to
sail up
stream16  *tšw, nšw*19  *chc*21  rudder22  *hrw*23  *šsp***Q. HOUSE ARTICLES**1  *šš* (cf.
wšyr)5  like 17  to sleep8  to die9  *š*17  *hṯp*19  *nš*20  *hr*25  coffin28  *dbš*29  *ywn*31  *hn*34  *ys*

- 39  *mdr*
 42  dress,
mnh.t
 42  *mnh.t* +
šš (*Crj?*)
 51  *wḏc*
 54  *ts*
 58  *mḏc*
 59  stand for
 images of
 gods and
 district
 names

R. TEMPLE ARTICLES

- 1  *wḏhuv*
 2  *hḏw.t*
 13  god, *ntr*
 16  *hry.t-ntr*
 18  *ḏḏ*
 20  *smḏ*
 22  *śn*
 26  *yḏb*

- 28  *ymy, wnm*
 29  *šš.t*

S. CLOTHING, JEWELRY, INSIGNIA

- 7  *hprš*
 8  *hḏ*
 11  *n, byty*
 13  *śhm.t*
 14  *w* § 13
 17  *šw.ty*
 28  *yh*
 31  *št*
 32  clothing
 37  tongue,
 death,
mr, nś
 38  *tb.t*
 39  *śn*
 41  *dmd*
 43  *cnh*
 44  like 45

- 45  treasure,
 (*ḏś.t?*);
 gentile:
 treasurer

- 48  *cpr*
 50  *hryp, śhm*
 56  *ymn*
 61  *tny*
 62  *hḏ*
 63  *cw.t*
 64  *wḏś, ḏcm*
 65  *wḏś.t*
 66  *wśr*
 75  *nhḏhḏ*

T. ARMS AND WAR ARTICLES

- 1  foreign
 country,
ḏśm, kmḏ,
tn
 2  *rś*
 3  *śhn*

- 9  *tpy*
 10  *hps̃*
 15  to cut
 20  *ššm*
 21  *pd*
 31  *šty*
 33  arrow,
 šhr̄, ššr̄
 39  *šš*
 41  *cš*
 43  *h*
 45  war-
 chariot

U. TOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

- 3  *štp̄*
 5  *nw*
 8  *mš*
  with Q 58
 mšc
 12  *mr̄, hoe*
 13  plough *šn̄c*
 14  *tm*
 19  *ty*
 20  *šmn*

- 21  *dš*
 24  *mr̄*
 (*šb̄: U 31*)
 27  *mn̄h̄*
 28  *wbš*
 29  *wbš* to
 open
 30  *lm̄*
 31  *šb̄*
 (*mr̄: U 24*)
 33  *hšf̄*
 36  *nd̄*
 38  *wc̄*
 40  *nr̄.t* (*Neit̄*)
 42  *šmš̄*
 45  *mšn̄, gnw̄.t*
 kr̄š̄
 48  *ššh̄*
 49  *hšp̄, hp̄*
 50  *n̄b̄*

V. WICKER-WORK

- 1  cord, to
 fasten, *šš.t̄*
 100
 (*cf. S 14*)

- 2  *št̄š*
 5  *šw̄*
  *ymšh̄*
 6  *šn̄*
 6  *šš̄* —
 (*cf. Q 42*)
 8  sack, *crf̄*
 10  *crk̄*
 15  *m̄h̄*
 17  *šd̄*
 21  *cnd̄* —
 26  *wš̄* —
 27  *rw̄d̄*
 28  *sš̄*
 29  *sš̄*
 30  *h̄*
 34  *šk̄*
 37  *wšh̄*
 41  *pl̄r̄*
 43  *t̄*
 44  *ytȳ*
 45  *hšb̄, to*
 embalm
 (*wt̄*)

W. VESSELS

- 1  oil, *mrh.t*,
b3s.t
- 4  *hsh* or *hst*
- 5  water, *kblh*
- 6  *lm*
- 8  *hnt*
- 11  *lnm*
- 13  fluids,
gifts *hkt*
- 14  *ymt.t*,
milk
- 21  *nw*, *yn*
- 22  *yn*
- 23  *yb*
- 23  *m3wt*
- 26  *wcb*
- 29  *my*
- 31  *wsh*, *hnw.t*
- 33  bread, *t3*

- 34  *b3*
- 35  *yt*
- 37  fire, cook-
ing
- 39  *sntr*
- 40  *dr*
- 40  fruit
- 43  *nb*
- 46  *k3.t*
- 49  *hb*, feast
- 53  corn, *yt*
- 59  copper,
arms
- 60  *t3*

X. OFFERINGS

- 3  *nhn*
- 4  bread,
offering
- 10  *p3wt*
- 14  *sp*
- 19  *t3*
- 20  *ydb* (see
N 47)
- 22  *dy*

Y. WRITING, MUSIC
AND
GAME ARTICLES

- 1  *ss*
- 2  book,
abstract
- 5  harp
- 8  *shn*
- 9  *nfr*
- 11  *sy3*
- 12  *mn*

Z. STROKES AND
DOUBTFUL SIGNS

- 5  *yS13.39c*
- 7  *sw3*, *wpy*
- 9  *md*
- 10  *hry*
- 12  *t*
- 19  *rn*
- 22  *skr*
- 25  *yp.t*
- 30  *nm*

Vocabulary.

The vocabulary contains, besides the words necessary for the reading-exercises, other words also which are frequent in easier texts. The words are arranged according to the Egyptian alphabet (§ 12); such, however, as are written with the same hieroglyphics are placed in groups, in order that they may the more easily be found. The hieroglyphics placed before groups or single words by no means represent the whole orthography of the word in question; but are only a characteristic mark out of the orthography of the word, which is to facilitate the recognition of the word by the beginner. The numbers give the pages of the reading exercises, where the complete writing of the word can be found.

Abbreviations: g. = God. c. = country. p. = place. t. = temple.

-  3
 3.t moment.
 3wy distant, to be happy
 *12,8.
 3w length *20,10. 47,10.
 3w.t-yb joy *24,7.
 3bw elephant, ivory.
 3bw town Elephantine.
 3bh(i?) to mix *18,7.
 3bdw town Abydos *8,5.
 3pd duck, goose, birds *8,8.
 36,9. 45,10.
 3mm to grasp *28,1.
 3h.t field *26,7.
 3h.t inundation § 48.
 3sy to hurry, to accelerate *52,5.
 3s.t place *9,3. 49,7.
 3s.t goddess Isis *19,1.
 3s.t-yb wish *19,10.

3s.t-hr inspection *24,5. 32,2.

3sr.t roast meat *1,9.



3tp to load.



3tpy.t load.

Q y



y oh! *21,5. § 70.



y3w adoration, worship *31,4.
 53,11.



y3wy to be old.



y3w.t office *15,2. 21,10.



y3b.t the east.

3yb.ty east, left *55,3.

y3r.t beans(?) *7,2.

y3rr.t wine *25,8.



y3hw to be transfigured *22,9.

y3hw splendour *5,6.

y3h excellent *14,9. 33,5.

 *y3ht* horizon *3,7. 20,4. 55,1.
y3k.t bulblike *45,9.

 *yy* (*y3y?*) to come § 75. *9,1.

 *yy-wy* welcome! *33,9.

 *yCy* to wash *27,8.

 *yCh* moon *15,8.

yw to be § 122ff. § 26 c. 131 b.

 *yw(t)* to come *12,8. 42,5. 51,1.
 § 75.

 *yw* islsnd *13,8. 43,10. 45,2.

 *ywC* to reward *26,14.

ywC heir, inheritance *9,7.
 29,2. 33,10.

 *ywf* meat *1,8.

 *ywnw* town Heliopolis *11,5.

 *yb* to believe *46,2.

 *yby* to thirst *43,11.

 *yb* heart *3,6. 25,7. Cf. *hry-yb*.

 *ybd* month *5,1. § 48.

yp to count *34,4

yp.t-36.wt t. Karnak (Thebes) *4,9.

ym there *7,6. 45,8 thereof *22,8.

 *ym3.t* goodness *12,10. 15,5.

 *ym3h* reputation *2,7.

ym3hy worthy, respected
 *2,3,4.

 *ymy* not to be *48,7. § 139.

ymy give! *50,1. § 101.

 *ymy* he who is in *10,1. 19,5.

ymy-yb darling *7,10.

ymy-r3 (*mr*) director *2,6,7.

 *ymn* to conceal (oneself).

ymn g. Amon of Thebes *2,9.

 *ymn.t* the west *20,1. 28,2.

 *ymn.ty* western, right 3,7. 55,5.

yn on the part of *27,1. § 61g.

yn-m who? *47,2. § 137.

 *yny* to bring *22,7.

 *ynw* offering *19,3.

 *ynpw* g. Anubis *19,4.

ynr stone *6,10. 54,6.

egg-shell *55,7.

 *ynh* to enclose *52,9.

ynh eyebrow *46,9.

 (*y*)*nd-hr* Hail! *27,10. 31,8.

ypr if § 135; emphasis § 131.

With suffixes: *18,8. § 69b.

§ 102. § 137.

 *yry* to make *20,3.
 to create, to beget *18,7.
 § 115. 128.

to pass time *45,4.

auxiliary verb § 128.

yry-yh.t to sacrifice *11,4.

 *yry* he who belongs to *26,6.
 40,2. § 36a.

yrv figure *31,10.

yrv wine *1,8.

yrvt Orontes *53,8.

 *yrv.t* milk *1,8.

 *yh* ox *8,8. 36,9.

 *ylw.ty* builder, farmer.

 *yh.t* affair *8,9.

yhm.w(-šk) see *hm*.

 *ys* grave *9,1. 36,5.

 *ysy* to haste.

 *yšw* reward *24,8.

yšt, yst behold, here (§ 64b) *18,1.
37,1. 51,1f.

 *it* barley *7,6.

 (also ) *yt* (also *tf?*)
father *3,2. 6,8. 10,7. 11,9.
12,2.

yt-ntr  "father of the
god" (title of a priest) *49,3.

 *ytm* g. Atum *3,7.

ytn disk of the sun *16,9. 55,2.

ytrw stream *24,1.

 *yty* to take *47,4.

 *ydb* two borders (shore?) *25,8.

 *ydnw* representative, assistant
*27,8.

 *C*

 *C* arm *12,9.

tp-C before *44,10. § 134.

tpy-C.wy ancestor *39,10.

m-C of *54,5.

 *C3* great, to be great (*C3y*).
n-C3.t-n because *10,4.

 *C3b.t* offering, gift.

 *C3m* Syrian, Asiatic *13,5. 40,3.

 *Cyn* lime-stone.

 *Cw.t* small cattle.

Cwzy to rob.

 *Cb* horn *38,8,

Cbz tombstone *22,1 (cf. *hrp*).

 *Cpr* to be supplied with *13,6.
to fit out *56,2.

 *Cm* to swallow.

 *Cny* to turn around *53,10.

 *Cnh* to live § 18c, the living
*21,5.
life *22,5.

Cnh ear *7,9.

 *Cnd* fat.

 *Cry* to ascend.

 *Crf* bag (with paint?) *19,6.
36,9.

 *Crky* last *18,4.

 *Ch3* to fight *37,4. 42,7.

Ch3 battle *13,7.
arrow *42,11.

 *ChC* to stand *51,3.

auxiliary § 127.

ChC life-time *18,1. 55,11.

(*m*).*ChC.t* grave *49,2.

 *ChC* palace *10,1. 14,6. 56,2.

 *Chm* holy sparrow-hawk,
idol.

 *Chnw.ty* cabinet (of the
king) *2,6.

 *Cš* to call *51,5.

 Cš3 to be many, many *7,4.
18,1. 37,3.

Cš3 rich *31,9.



Ck to go in *5,8. 23,6. 41,1.



w

 w3.t way *6,2. 43,5.

w3y to bow to (r) *30,8.



w3w wave *45,3.



w3h to lay *47,5.

w3h happy, lasting *4,7.
to be happy *21,9.



w3s happiness *4,1.



w3s.t town Thebes *4,6.

w3sy to go to ruin *25,6.



w3d green, fresh, young *16,3.

w3d green paint *1,11.

w3dy.t goddess Uto of the Delta.

w3d-wr the (Red) Sea *13,8.
44,9. 45,3.

wy how! *35,3. § 68, cf. yy-wy.



wy3 ship.



wC one *37,10. 40,11.
alone *55,11.

wC.ty the only one *4,10.

wCy to be alone *45,4. 53,5.

wCCw lonesomeness (of the
king), palace *11,2.



wCb clean *8,9.

priest *2,1. 21,6.

wCf to fetter *6,5. 14,1.



wb3 to penetrate *27,6.



wbn to rise (sun) *12,7. 18,9.
55,3.



wp to adjust *11,3.

wpy to open *46,10.

wp-w3.wt g. Upuat *8,6. 29,8.



wn to open *6,1.

wnw.t hour *51,9.

wnn to be, to exist *36,3.

wnn-nfr Osiris *23,8. 28,3.



wnm food *55,11.

to eat *56,8.



wr great *11,1; the great
one *51,2; first-born 23,8.

n-wr-n because *27,7.

wrry.t war-chariot *13,9.

wrsy.t guard *43,6.



whm to repeat *4,1. 27,8.



why.t stem *44,7.



whC to loosen.



wsyr g. Osiris *2,9. Title
of the dead *9,9.



wsr to be mighty *22,9.

wsr strong *12,1. 14,5.

wsr.w might *18,2.



wsh far, to be wide.

wsh width *47,11.

wsh.t transport ship *43,3.



wstin to step out *6,4.



wsb to answer *47,8.



wt to embalm.

w.t town name? 19,5.



wtt to beget *49,8.

 *wdn* to sacrifice.

 *wdhw* altar.

 *wd* to command *29,5.

 *wd* command *39,9.

wdz whole, healed, to be happy
*30,7. 47,5.

wdz to go *56,1.

 *wdz.t* holy Uzat-eye.

 *wdC* to judge.

 *wdb* shore, beach *37,3.

 *b*

 *bz* to cut into pieces *54,10.

 *bz* to be happy(?) *18,9.

 *bz* soul *23,4.

 *bzw* boat *56,2.

 *bzw* might *13,2. 19,2. 37,8.

 *bz* ram, soul.

 *m-bzh* before *19,8. 46,11.
out *23,10.

 *bzs.ty.t* goddess Bubastis (of the
town *bzs.t*).

bzk olive-oil *7,4.

 *bzgy* to be tired *33,6.

 *by.t* honey *7,4.

 *byty* king of Lower Egypt
*4,1. 41,7.

 *byz* mine in Sinai *47,9.

 *byn* bad.

 *byk* falcon.

 *byk* to work *16,8.

byk servant *9,11. 54,4.

 *bCr* g. Baal *53,4.

bw place *10,2.

bw-nb each one *35,2.

bw-nfr the good § 35c.

 *bwt* abhorrence.

bb.t whirlpool(?) *24,1.

 *bn.t* harp *49,1.

bnw Phoenix (bird in Helio-
polis).

bnw.t black granite(?) *11,10.

 *bnr* sweet *35,3.

 *bnr* date.

bhz to flee *37,9,

 *bśy* to introduce.

bšt to revolt *30,8.

 *bd.t* spelt (wheat) *7,6.

bdš to become discouraged *52,6.

 *p*

 *p.t* heaven *6,1.

 *pz* to fly.

 *pz* to have been *54,7. § 130.

pz this, the *41,1. § 41.

 *pzw.t* primitive times
*9,6. 16,10.

pzw.ti primitive god *8,3.

 *pzw.t* sacrificial bread.

𓂏 *pC.t* mankind *34,6.

pw, *py* these *28,2. § 58.

pwn.t c. Punt.

pf3 that *37,1. § 57c.

pfš see *fšy* to cook.

𓂏 *pnC* to turn over.

□ *pr* house *2,8.

pr-hd treasury *3,10.

pr-C3 pharaoh *56,1.

pr.t winter *8,4. 18,4. § 48.

pry to ascend, to come out
*6,3. 23,6. 40,11.

to be delivered up *19,8.
pr.t-r-hrw sacrifice for the
dead *8,8.

pry hero *42,6.

prsn baking *1,9.

𓂏 *ph* to get *43,9.

𓂏 *ph.t* strength.

𓂏 *phr* to draw through *33,7.

𓂏 *psd* back *13,11. 19,3.

⊙ *psd.t* the ninefold gods (family
of) *32,3,8.

ptn desert between Egypt and
Syria *43,9.

ptr behold! *59,1.

𓂏 *pd.t* bow *16,2.

𓂏 *f*

𓂏 *f3y* to carry.

fnd nose *43,1. 49,10. 50,1.

𓂏 *fh* to loose.

𓂏 *fšy* (later *pšy*) to cook *44,6.

fk3 to reward.

𓂏 *m*

𓂏 *m* preposition § 61a.

𓂏 *m-m* together with *23,8.

𓂏 *m3* (*m3y*?) lion *30,9.

m3-hs lion *53,9.

𓂏 *m33* to see *12,5. 23,5. 43,6.

𓂏 *m3C* true *33,11. genuine
*46,9.

m3C-hrw to justify *29,3.
blessed *2,1—5.

triumph *18,2.

m3C.t right *11,3. 32,9.

⊙ *m3wt* red granite *12,3.

m3h garland *50,2.

m3-hd Oryx-Antelope *4,4.

𓂏 *my* how *4,3. then *22,1. § 135.

𓂏 *my.ty* the like *16,10. 54,7.

r-my.ty.t in like manner *26,6.

𓂏 *mynw* herdsman.

myny to land, to die; see *mn*.

𓂏 *mw* water *1,10. 44,5.

𓂏 *mw.t* mother *16,1.

𓂏 *mw.t* goddess Mut of Thebes.

𓂏 *mw.t* to die *44,1.

𓂏 *mn* to remain, to last *10,5,
mn-yb brave *33,9.

myny to land, to die *39,10.
50,7.

⊙ *mnC.t* wet-nurse *19,11.

𓂏 *mnw* monument *6,8.

𓂏 *mnw* g. Min *29,11.

mnw.t dove *19,7.

mnfy.t army, staff *31,3.

mnmn to tremble *46,3.

mnmn.t herd *7,7. 42,9.

 *mnh* to be excellent *14,5.

mnh excellent *20,6.

 *mnh.t* dress *1,11.

mntw g. Mont *43,2. *53,3.

mr s. *ymy-r3* director.

 *mr* to be sick.

 *mr* pyramid.

 *mry* to love *10,4. 16,2.

 *mrw.t* love *14,8.

or *n-mrw.t* (§ 62b) therewith
*10,5.

 out of love for *12,7.

mr.t subordinates, slaves
*14,10.

 *mrh.t* oil *1,11.

 *mh* to fill *5,6.

to be full *20,11.

mh-yb darling *3,11.

mh.t  the north (Delta)
*7,11.

mh.ty northern *17,11. 40,1.

mh.y.t north-wind *23,11.

mh  ell *6,9. 20,9. 46,6.

  *ms* to bring.

 *msy* to give birth to *15,7.

 *msw.t* birth *4,1.

 *msn.ty* stone-cutter *2,3.

m.sdm.t black paint *1,11.

msdy to hate *36,4.

 *msC* army *2,6. 30,11.

msw dagger *41,3.

mky to protect *14,1.

mk.t protection *33,2.

mt see *mwt* to die.

 *mty* director(?) *21,7.

mtn chief *44,3.

 *md.t* speech *51,6.

 *mdw* to speak *55,7.

 *mdr* to press.

 *mdr-w3.t* to be true *41,10.

 *n*

n preposition § 61c. genitive
§ 21c.

 *n* (*nyw*?) not 51,4. 54,7. § 138.
nyw.ty he who is (has) not
*33,6. § 140.

nyw.tyt that which does not
exist *9,5.

nn not *26,9. 42,6. 43,4. 45,1.
§ 138.

 *nys* to call.

 *nw.t* (*mnw.t*?) goddess of
heaven Nut *28,7.

 *nwt* town, residence *2,7.

nwt.y municipal *21,11.

nwy flood *34,9.

 *nb* each, every, all anyone
*4,9. 13,2. 19,2. 21,8. § 37b.

nb master *2,7. 9,11. 40,1.

nb.t mistress *2,8. 20,1.

 *nb.ty* (?) "the two goddesses of the land," title of a king *4,7.

 *nb.t-h.t* goddess Nephthys.

 *nb* gold *3,10. 26,4.

nb.t town Nubt.

nb.ty g. Nubti (Set); cf. *Hr*.

nbś Sycamore (?) *1,10.

 *nfw* aspiration, breath *22,5. (cf. *tzw*).

† *nfr* beautiful, good *18,1.

○ *nfrw* beauty *16,1. 55,4.

nfr.t girl *56,2.

nfry.t-r until *18,4. § 62c.

△ *nmt* to wander *40,1.

⌋ *nn* this *10,3. 44,1. § 57e.

☞ *nrw* strength *6,6.

nr.t mankind *34,6.

⌘ *nr.t* goddess Neit of Sais.

nrr to bow (?) *28,9.

nh.t Sycamore.

nhrn Naharina (Mesopotamia)

נהרים *17,11. 37,1. 40,4.

nhb.t nape of the neck *42,11.

nhm to take away.

nhh eternity *6,4; only  written *31,8.

nhśy negro, Nubian *38,11.

△ *nh3h3* whip.

⌋  *nhb* town Elkab.

⌋  *nhb.t* goddess Nechbet.

⌘ *nhn* (cf. *szw*) town Nechen *4,4. 54,1.

 *nhn* to be a child *10,2.

⌋ *nh.t* to be strong, strong *4,6.
nh.t strength, victory *13,1.
14,2. 40,6.

⌋ *ns* tongue.

⌋ *ns* belonging to, according to measure *46,6.

⌋ *ns.t* throne 18,11.

ns.t-t3.wy t. Karnak *6,8.

nty which § 141a.

nty.t the existent *9,5.

nty.w-ym the dead *32,4.

r-nty.t that *30,8. § 136.

⌋ *ntr* god *8,2.

⌋ *ntry* to be divine *16,4.

ntry divinity (?) *31,5.

ntr-nfr good god: king *20,1.

Cf. *h.t-ntr*, *hm-ntr*, *hry.t-ntr*.

⌋ *nd(y)* to deliver, to protect *33,5.

nd(ty) deliverer *12,6. 13,10.

⌋ *ndm* sweet, pleasant *12,10. 22,5.

 *nds* small *47,2.

○ *r*

r preposition § 61b; after imperative *38,4. § 102; with infinitive § 106.

conjunction: § 136; cf. *yr*.

⌋ *r3* mouth *7,9. 36,8.
saying *56,9.

r3 goose *19,7.

r3-pr temple *12,8.

r3-3w p. Tura (quarry) *54,6.

r3-hry supreme director
*39,7.

r3-št3.w p. Sakkara *23,6.

ymy-r3 (mr) director *2,6.
39,8.

⊙ *rC* g. Re *6,3. 4,3.

 *rwd* to thrive *10,6.
rwd feast *24,8.

 *rwd* steps *9,4.

 *rpC.ty (yry-pC.t?)* prince
*3,7.

— *yry.t-pC.t(?)* princess *15,5.
r.f *18,8; cf. *yr*.

rm fish *45,10.

— *rmny* to carry.

— *rmṯ* man *3,6. 26,2.

rn name *7,1. 10,5.

{ *rnpy* fresh, to be young.

□ *rnpy.t* flowers, fruit *15,2.

rnpt Calendar-(year)*5,10. 14,2.

 *rmn* to bring up *16,2. 25,9.
38,5—7.

rh to know, to be acquainted with
*26,3. 48,9. 51,4. § 82.

rhy.t mankind *31,2.

† *rś* south (Upper Egypt).

† *rśy* southern *8,10. 17,10. 40,1.

† *ryś* to awake.

⊙ *ršw.t* joy *50,6.

ršrš to be glad *31,3.

⊙ *rk* time *49,6.

r.k *38,4; cf. *r*.

rtmw Syria *13,5. 42,5.

 *rd* leg *40,2. (dual *rd.wi*).
rdy to give § 74.

— *rdy* to give § 74.
— to appoint *54,3.

□ *h*

 *h3* o! § 70.

h3y to descend *30,2. 47,9.

h3b to send *27,6.

hy to rejoice *31,3.

— *hy* husband.

hp law *17,2.

hmhm.t roaring *13,9.

— *hny* to bow.

 *hnw* to shout with joy *31,2.

hry to be satisfied.

⊙ *hrw* day *27,11. 43,7.

hdhd to attack *37,6.

⊗ *h*

□ *h.t* house, fortress *43,6.

□ *h.t-ntr* temple *2,11. § 18a.

 *h.t-hr* goddess Hathor *2,8.

 *h3.ty* heart *34,11.

h3.ty the first one § 47.

hr-h3.t before *37,11. 52,7.
54,8.

{ *h3.t-sp* year of reign. § 48a.

— *h3.ty-C* count *2,3.

— § 38.

 *h3* behind *51,3.

h3y.t mourning *33,7.

h3w naked *30,5.



h(3)p to conceal.

h(3)pw.ty spy *51,7. 10.

h3-nb.w Greeks etc. *34,7.

h3k to rob *42,9.

hyhy to seek *33,6.

hc limb, body *12,9. 18,7.



hCy to rejoice *12,5.

hCpy Nile *22,7.



hcy to smite *42,8.



hb feast *28,10.

hb-šd reign-jubilee *15,11.



hbs to clothe.

hbs dress *30,5.



hpy Apis, bull in Memphis.



hpt to embrace.

hf3w snake, dragon *46,5.



hfn 100000. § 46.



hm.t wife *3,2. 15,5. 17,9.

hmw rudder *43,4.

hmsy to sit *38,3.



hm majesty *5,1.



hm servant, slave *26,6.

hm-ntr prophet *2,9. § 18a.

hm-k3 priest of the dead *21,6.

hm.t female slave *26,6.



hmw.t handicraft, art *2,11.



hmw.ty workman *2,2. 20,3.8.



hmt copper *41,3.

hnc together with *6,3. 37,2. 7,2.



hmw.t mistress.



hmmm.t mankind *34,6.



hmk to present.

hmk.t offering *23,2.



hr g. Horus *19,1;

title of a king *4,1.



Hr Nb.ty (?) "Horus, (conqueror of) Nubti [= Set]":

title of a king *4,7.



hr sight, face.

hr-nb each one *35,1.

hr preposition § 61d.

m-hr-n before, on *52,4.

hft-hr in the presence of *26,5.

r-hft-hr in the presence of *50,5.



hry the supreme *2,11.

14,10. 39,8.

hry.t desert *3,8.

hry-yb dwelling in *8,6.

hry-d3d3 chief *4,4. 8,2.

29,11.



hry to withdraw *51,3.

hry.t terror *13,3. 39,1.



hh cf. *hyhy* to seek, *nkh* eternity.



hh million.



hh n rnp.wt million years *15,11. 27,4.



hsy to praise *19,10. 21,1.



hsw.t favour, love *15,5. 20,1. 26,3.

hsy to sing *50,5.

hsy singer *49,1.

hs3 see *m3* lion.



hšb to calculate *9,9. 15,1.

55,11.

hk.t  beer *1,8. 8,8.

 *hk.t* goddess Hekt (toad) *29,8.

 *hk3* to rule *16,2.

 *hk3* ruler *9,8. 15,7.

hk3.t rule *34,2.

hkr hungry *3,5. 30,4.

hknw praise *43,2.

 *htp* to sit down, to rest
*19,1. 55,5.

to set (sun) *3,7.

htp peace *9,1. 24,7. 54,9.

htp.t food *19,7.

htm to go to ruin *26,9.

 *htr* team (of horses) *37,2.
52,2.

nt-htr charioteer *52,6.

 *hd* to become bright *18,8. 43,9.

 *hd*, white, silver.

 *hd.t* crown of Upper Egypt
*34,3.

● *h* ,

●  *h.t* see *yh.t* affair.

→ *h.t* tree cf. *ht*.

 *h3* thousand *19,6.

 *h3y.t* slaughter *40,8.

h3w night *43,8.

 *h3w.t* altar *23,10.

h3rw Syria *55,9.

 *h3s.t* desert, foreign
country *14,1. 51,2.

h3s.ty foreigner, Bed-
ouin *31,1.

 *hcy* to appear, to shine *55,1.
glittering *4,6. 6,7.

hCw brightness, crowns *4,7.

hC.w arms *13,7.

hCr to rage *53,2.

 *hwy* to protect.

hbsw.t beard *46,7.

hpy to die *36,4.

 *hpr* to become, to happen
*18,9.

hpr form, appearance *11,7.
23,3.

 *hps* power *17,3.

hft until, on *20,3. according to
*36,2.

hft-hr, *r-hft-hr* cf. *hr*.

 *hfty* enemy.

 *hm* not to know *39,1.

yh.m.w-sk the star which
does not set (cir-
cumpolar) *31,2.

≡ *hmt* three.

hmt to think *42,8.

 *hny* to flutter, to lie down
*43,10.

 *hnt* forehead *38,9.

 *hnt* before *39,2.

hnty the foremost, the first.

hnty imn.tyw god of the
dead of Abydos *8,7.

hnty to go up stream, to
journey southward *56,5.

hr with, preposition § 61f; but
*51,9. § 64b.

 *hr* to fall *43,1.11.

hr hostile prince *37,1. 51,1.

 *hrw* voice *46,1.

 *hrw* enemy *33,3. army *52,9.

 *hrp* to lead *27,4; to advance *53,5.

hrp leader, director *3,9.

hrp stela, tombstone *22,1 (cf. *Cb3*).

hšbd lapislazuli *46,9.

 *hšf* to keep off.

 *hšfyw* to draw near *32,5.

 *ht* tree *7,5. 46,3.

ht-n-Cnh tree of life *34,10.

ht in *32,9.

m-ht afterwards *30,10.

future *50,11.

htf written instead of *hft*.

 *htm* seal, to seal.

ht3 Hittite *51,1.

 *hdy* to go down stream, to journey northward *43,5. 52,8. 56,5.

 *h*

 *h.t* body *28,7. belly *46,11.

 *h3b.t* "wire" of the  crown *38,9.

 *hny* to row *56,4.

hny.t sailor *26,1.

 *hmv* the inside, palace *48,8. 56,2.

m-hmv in *41,1. 55,8.

 *hnm* to unite with *12,9.

 *hnmw* g. Chnum *29,8.

 *hr* under *39,9. § 61e.

hry he who carries, possessor *55,11.

hry.t necessity of life *34,4.

 *hry.t-ntr* graveyard, underworld *6,2. 56,8.

 *hry-hb* reading priest.

 *hrd* child *21,10.

 *hsy* miserable *30,8. 37,1.

 *hkr* jewelry, arms *13,6.

— s

— s(3?) man *40,3. 55,10.

 *s3* son *2,7. *s3.t* daughter *3,1.

 *s3* protection *12,9. 3,4.

 *s3* Phyle (priest's staff) *21,7.

 *s3w* watchman.

 *s3w Nhn* title of an official *54,1.

 *s3b* judge *54,3.

 *swy*(?) to go.

sby to pass away *49,6.

swr (later *swy*) to drink *24,1.

⊙ *sp* time *26,4. 47,2. property

*31,5. misfortune *33,4.

example *31,5. 37,6.

sp ever *16,10. 54,7.

spy to remain over *45,1.

▢▢▢ *sp3.t* district *30,2.

 *smzy* to unite *38,4.

smy.t cemetery.

 *snj* to pass by.
snw bread *23,9.

Y *śhn.t* support of heaven *13,3.

ssm cf. *śśm* horse.

 *sš* writer *14,11.
 to write *35,10.

 *sš* swamp *56,6.

śśn blossom of the lotus *50,2.

skr g. of the dead in Memphis.

∩ *ś*

 *ś3* back.

m-ś3 behind *41,2. 53,9.

ś3y to become satisfied.

 *ś3h* to present with *26,7.
 to get *44,10.

 *śy3* to perceive, to recognise
 *44,3.

 *ś.y3h* to glorify *28,6.

 *ś.C3y* to enlarge *39,6.

 *ś.Cnh* to animate.

 *śCh* nobility, dignity *5,5.
 28,3.

knight *39,5.

 *ś.ChC* to set up, to reach *6,9.
 16,6.

× *św3y* to pass by *21,8. 36,5.

 *ś.w3š* to praise *31,5.

śwh.t egg *55,7.

śwt but § 64c.

 *ś.wd* to order *21,10.

★ *śb3* star.

śb3 door, gate *6,9. 16,6.

śbh to cry 43,1.

śp.t lip, coast.

 *śpr* to get *40,4.

 *śpdd* to make ready, to be § 77.

 *ś.fhy* to loosen.

 *śm3* to kill.

śm3 sacrificial bull *13,11.

 *ś.m3C* to justify *35,9.

ś.m3C-hrw to justify *56,10.

 *ś.m3wy* to renew.

 *śmy* to announce.

 *ś.mn* to establish *15,10.
 17,2.

 *ś.mnh* to embellish, to mend
 *10,9. to do good *41,10.

śmr friend (royal title) *2,1.

 *śmśw* the elder *9,6. 32,8.

 *śn* brother *3,3. 32,7.

 *śn.t* sister, wife *19,10. 50,2.

śn.nw the second, companion
 *42,6. 45,5.

 *śn* to smell, to kiss.

śn-t3 to worship *32,4.

śnb to be well *2,1. health *24,7.

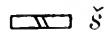
 *ś.nfr* to embellish *14,6.

 *ś.nhn* to bring up (child) *5,5.

śntr incense *1,10. 22,4.

 *śnd* to be afraid *48,7.

śnd fear *13,2. 43,6.

*ś.ndm* to sit *47,4. 50,4.*śndr* c. Sendar *40,7.*śr* officer *21,8. prince *40,11.*śrh* throne *19,1.*śhw* to assemble *37,1.*ś.hmy* to drive back *33,4.*ś.hry* to withdraw *18,6.
to drive away *33,3.*ś.htp* to rejoice *30,6.*ś.hd* to clear up *16,9. 55,4.*śht* field.*śhz* to think of *50,6.*śhzw* remembrance *32,6.*śhm* to have power over (*m*)
*23,3. 37,7. 38,5.*śhm* mighty *9,7.*śhm-t* might *35,4.*śhm.t* double crown *38,7.*śhm* Sistrum (women's rattle).*śhr* kind *55,6. plan, advice.*ś.hr* to cast down *31,1.*śhsh* to run *41,1.*śhr* to cover *46,8.*ś.śzy* to satisfy *45,11.*śśw* day of the month *5,1.
§ 48a.*śśm*, *ssm* horse *26,11.*ssm.t* mare *40,11.*ś.śn* to breathe *22,5.*śś.t* Seschat, goddess of writing.*śśm* to lead *20,3.*śkr* (later *śky*) to smite
*13,5.*śkr-Cnh* prisoner *26,11.*ś.kd* rower *48,1.*śk* to pass (away) cf. *yhmn.w-śk*.*ś.gr* to silence *50,8.*ś.grh* to appease *17,2.*śty* to throw, to close *42,10.*śty* Bedouin *44,2.*śtw.t* light rays *20,11.*śtny* (*ny-św.t?*) king of Upper
Egypt *3,8. 4,1.11. 5,10.*śtny.t* kingdom *4,7. 29,5.*śt* see, as *25,5. § 64b.*śtz* winding.*śty.t* Syria *13,4.*śt.ty* Syrian *17,3.*śtp* to choose.*śtp* chosen *14,3. 48,2.*śd* tail *41,5.*śdzdz* to tremble § 77.*śdm* to hear *30,10. 46,1.*ś* pond *8,10. 56,1.*śzw* destiny *49,5.*śzC* to begin.*śzC-m* begun from *18,3.*śC* sand *37,3. 52,2.

- hry-šC* Bedwin *54,10.
 šC.t cake *1,9.
 šCd to cut *41,5.
 šw feather.
 šw g. Schow.
 šw.ty double feather (as a king's crown) *38,10.
 špśy, špśś to be venerable.
 špśy venerable *2,10. 12,11.
 špś stela *21,8.
 šfy.t appearance, might *3,6. 16,7.
 šmy to go *43,8. 44,7. 48,10.
 šmw summer *5,1.
 šmC to play, to dance *50,5.
 šmCy.t dancer *2,5.
 šmC Upper Egypt *54,1.
 šmśy to follow, to serve *9,10. 40,1. 50,10.
 šmśw servant *2,2. 52,10.
 šny to surround *24,5.
 šny hold back from (*m*) *23,7.
 šnC granary.
 šnw.t shed *3,9.
 šnb.t skin, body *12,10. 50,2.
 šr.t nose.
 šsp to receive, to take *13,7. 23,9. to conceive *49,9.
 šś linen *8,8.
 šś corn *15,1.
 šśr arrow.
 štz secret *31,10.
 šdy to suckle *5,7. 20,2.
 šdy to read *22,1.

šdy.t town Crocodilopolis
 (in the Fayoum province)
 4,3.

△ k

- k3y to be high.
 k3 height *20,9.
 k3b to double.
 kbb cool, to be glad *56,3. 56,7.
 kbhw cool water *1,10.
 km3 to create, to do *16,1.
 kmny anointing-oil *50,1.
 kny to be strong.
 kny brave *15,7. 26,8.
 kny.t strength *13,1. *18,2.
 knb.t officials.
 knđ to be angry.
 kry thunder *46,1.
 krśw coffin *54,6.
 krś.t burial *20,1.
 kd to build.
 kd character.
 kdśw town Cadesh *40,10. 51,3.

∩ k

- k3y to think *42,9.
 k3 Ka (guardian spirit, genius, etc.).
 k3 bull *4,6. 28,1.
 k3.t work *4,9. 20,3.
 k3.t wife *49,9.
 k3ry Nubian country *17,10.

*k3p* to smoke.*k(3)š* (fem.!) c. Nubia כוש *27,6.*kyy*, *ky.ty* the, the other § 43.*kukw* darkness *55,6.*kf3* to unveil *46,4.*km* to complete *18,1.*km.t* Egypt *14,1. 44,4.*km-wr* Isthmus of Suez
*43,10.*kšy* to bow *19,2.*kš* see *k3š*.

A g

*gbb* g. Geb *28,6.*gbgb* to cast down *37,10. 53,7.*gmy* to find *25,5. 45,8. 46,5.*gmh* to perceive *44,2.
53,1.*gmh.t* crown *38,10.*mgm* to crack(?) *46,3.*gmw.t* chronicles *15,10.*gr* to be silent.*gr.t* but *56,9. § 64c.*grh* rest, night.*grg* to lay a trap *51,3.*gś* side *11,3. 50,4.*r-gś* near *52,11.

t

*t3* bread *1,9. 15,1.*t3* earth, land.*t3-mry* Egypt *34,7.*t3-šty* Nubia *52,2.*t3-dšr* cemetery *8,6. 19,5.*t3š* border *17,10.*tyty* to tread under foot *13,4.*twt* figure, form.*twt* to unite *50,1 ("altogether").*tp* head. *tp-C* see C.*tp* upper part, terrace *20,5.*tp* upon, on *23,5.*tpy* he who is upon *19,5. 21,5.*tpy.t* best oil *50,1.*tpy-C.wy* forefather, ancestor
*39,10.*tpy* the first *5,3. 32,7. § 47.*tpy* to breathe *49,10.*tf* see *yt* father.*tm* not to be *11,3. 56,8. § 98.
§ 139.*try* time *43,8.*thn* obelisk *16,6. 20,8.

t

*tzy* man *49,8.

chicken *55,7.

t3.ty vizier *2,7. 52,4.*t3w* wind (cf. *nfw*).*tw* thou, thee *5,5 ff.*tb.t* sandal, sole.*tp̄h.t* cave *22,7.

*tny* to lift.*tny* town This, Thinis district
*9,2. 27,5.*tn̄t̄t* throne *38,3.*tn̄chw* to rejoice *35,1.*tn̄n* to collide *37,5.*tn̄n* to shine.*ts* knot, to tie.*tsy* to lift *29,4.*d**d.t* hand.*d̄z̄b* fig *1,9. 7,2. 45,8.*dy* to give § 74.

to appoint *41,11.

dy-Cn̄h to give life § 128a.*m-dy* together with, of *51,10.★ *dw̄z* to adore *27,1. 32,1.*dw̄z* to become morning *18,8.*dw̄zy.t* morning *23,5.*dwn* to stretch out, to move *45,6.*db̄h* to request *54,5.*dp.t* ship *44,11.*dp.t* taste *44,1.*dmd̄* to unite.

("united") *32,5.

dr to drive away.*drp* to sacrifice *23,8. 36,7.*d̄sr* red.*d̄kr* fruit *7,5.*ddwn* Nubian g. *25,2.*d**d.t* eternity, eternal *4,3. 6,11.*d̄zy* to cross over *43,3.*d̄z̄mw* generation *49,7.*d̄z̄d̄z.t* college *21,7. 35,11.*d̄z̄d̄z* head *13,5.*hry-d̄z̄d̄z* being upon.

chief *4,4. 8,2. 10,10.

d̄C storm *44,9. 48,3.*d̄Cm* elektron (silver-gold) *16,8.
20,5,10.*dw* mountain *19,5.*dw* (*hw*?) bad.*db̄.t* brick *25,5.*db̄z* to replace.*db̄C* seal, to seal.*df̄z* food *19,7.B̄ *drw* border *7,7.*dr* since *16,10. 39,10. § 134.*r-dr* whole *26,5. (§ 44).*dh̄wty* g. Thot *35,10.*d̄s* self § 44a.*d̄sr* splendid *4,7. 31,9.*dd* to say *9,9. 21,2.*r-dd* that *51,4,11.*dd* to last, to exist.*dd.t* duration *24,7.*ddw* town Busiris *8,5. 29,7.

Remarks on the Reading Exercises.

The reading exercises are easier texts gathered in such a way that out of the simpler sentences of the texts a connected paragraph was chosen or formulated. More difficult parts of the text are completely dispensed with. Nowhere is anything added; only in a few cases an exceptional orthography had to be replaced by the customary one of the same word. The separation of words and the placing of signs have been carried out in such a way that the beginner can easily recognize the separate word-pictures; in this respect the antique originals look different, but this had to be withheld from the beginner.

The reading exercises are to be taken in order, and, in fact, only after the sections referred to in the margin have been studied. The difficulty of the texts grows gradually, although the simple language and the clear unity of words of the classical age predominate. It is only at the end that examples of the freer vernacular of the New Kingdom and the antique of the Old Kingdom are given. The contents are quite dissimilar. Single words and short titles form the beginning. Besides the temple inscriptions of kings, there are inscriptions from the graves of men in private life; then there are hymns to gods, and finally some belles-lettres.

In the following remarks the numbers *1—*56 with the number of the line refer to the reading exercises. The section marks (§§) refer to the grammar, and the designations O3, M74 to the list of hieroglyphs (page 54 ff.). Egyptian words in italics are found in the vocabulary (page 63 ff.). With the assistance of the helps already mentioned the hieroglyphics are to be transcribed into Latin letters according to § 19, and a complete written translation should be made. Then try to re-translate into hieroglyphics the transcription as well as the translation without helps.

Page *1, 2—7: Alphabet (§ 12), together with the latin transcription, should be copied often until complete ease is acquired. In like manner all printed groups are shortened.

*1, 8—11: for reading, writing, and translating: single words out

of lists of offerings. *2, 1—3: names of men, preceded by a title and followed by *m3C-hrw* "blessed" in different forms. Proper names with a meaning should always be analysed into their component parts and translated. *2, 4—5: names of women, as in 1—3.

*2, 6—11: names of men and women with titles and epithets.

*3, 1—2: names of family relations followed by proper names.

*3, 3—4: two men with statement of relationship or titles.

*3, 5—7: sentences with verbal forms; 8—11: titles of two officials.

9: § 39. 9: Inny. 10: *pr-hd* O3 + M74; § 39. *4: titles, 1—3 and 6—8 of two kings (Amenemhet I. and Thutmose III.), 4—5 and 9—11 of three officials. 1: *dy-Cnh* presented with life. 4: district of the Oryx-Antelope (N 46, Q 59, E 17). *5, 1—2:

date from Abydos, during the time of king Amenhotep I. 2: *mry* beloved. *5, 3: title of a priest and of a temple-official.

*5, 4—8: address of the goddess Hathor to king Thutmose III. The suffix *y* "my" is not written, or is represented by the woman (§ 53). 7: "milk" is plural § 37 b. *5, 9—11: address of a god to the king. 9: *dy.n.y*. 11: § 133.

*6, 1—4: hymn to the dead. Order of words § 55. *6, 5—11: dedicatory inscription on a

lime-stone door in the Amon-temple of Amenhotep I. at Karnak. 6—7: title of a king. 8, 11: § 133. *7, 1—7: description of a fertile land in Syria; the verb "to be" is usually not expressed (§ 27). 1: § 58. 2: § 61 a. 3: § 55. 7: § 138. *7, 8—11: high-priest of

Amon. 10: *ntr-nfr* the king. *8, 1—3: Amon of Karnak and Luxor.

*8, 4—11: dated sacrificial formula ("day one") for Antef; *h3p dy stn* "an offering which the king gives", is a shortened formula for "offering". 6—7: § 63. 8: § 88. *9, 1—9: the

dead speaks from the grave. 2: *yry.n.y* "I have built (it)"; first the district *t3-wr* "Thinis", then the town *3bdw* "Abydos" which is in it. 4—8: epithets of Osiris. 5: § 140, 141. 8: *nty.w* "the existing".

*9, 9—10; 2: *šš* relates personal experiences. 1: dweller in the palace = king. *10, 3—8: Thutmose I. relates why and for

what purpose he restored the temple of Osiris in Abydos. 3: *hm.y* "my majesty". 4, 5: § 64. 4: § 92. *10, 9—11: chief builder

and high-priest of Amon. 9: § 106. *11, 1—3: address of a vizier, chief-justice. 3: § 98. *11, 4—11: dedication on a

granite door in the Amon-temple of Thutmose III. at Heliopolis.

10: § 109. 11: § 128. §12, 1—4: dedication on a granite door in the Amon-temple of queen Hatshepsut; the words and suffixes relating to it have feminine forms only in part. 3: § 109; *ḏsr mnw ymn* is the name of the door. 4: § 128b. *12, 5—13; 11: "poetical stela", Amon addresses Thutmose III. 12,5: § 82, 105. 7: § 62. 8: § 105. 9: § 39a. 10: § 68. *13, 1: § 105. 4,8: *yy.n.y* is almost without meaning; *tyty.k*: § 88; *ymy.w*: § 63. 5: *škr* § 30. 6: § 88; *Cpr*: § 82. 11: § 82. *14, 1—7: titles of Rameses II. and Psamtik I.; the epithets begin with an adjective or participle. 1: *mk* according to § 13. *14, 8—11: royal official. 9: lord of the palace = the king. *15, 1—3: recorder of bread and corn. *15, 4: note about a woman who sits beside her husband. *15, 5—6: Hatshepsut, wife of the king. *15, 7—8: address of a king. 7: read *mry RC* 7, 8: § 115. *15, 9—11: address of Thoth to Thutmose III., whose title he establishes. 9: *yry.y* "I make". 10: *šmn.y*. 11: *yry* participle. *16, 1—2: address of Hathor to the king. 1: *km3.t* participle. 2: *rmn.y* "I brought up"; *my*: § 64; *mrr.y*: § 92; *hk3*: § 106; the "nine-bow (people)" are the arch-enemies of the Egyptians. *16, 3—11: dedication for the two obelisks of Hatshepsut in Karnak. 6: § 109. 7: name of door. 10: § 96. 11: § 133. *17, 1—11: scarab of Amenophis III. in commemoration of his marriage with *Tyy* whose parents were of simple birth. *18, 1—19, 3: death of Thutmose III. and accession of Amenophis II. 1: § 64b. 3: *š3C-m* "of". 4: *nfry.t-r* "until". 7: *ḥCw ntr* of the body of the king; *yry*: § 113. 8: § 69b. *19, 2: later sign for *m* § 13. *19, 4—9: sacrificial formula from the grave of *Nhty*; Anubis is to give thousands of offerings to the dead. 5: epithets of Anubis. 8: § 112. *19, 10—20. 2: note on a woman, who was the wet-nurse of the king. 10: *šn.t.f* for "his wife", namely of the lord of the grave; *n-3š.t-yb.f* "his darling". 11: *Hr* the king. *20, 3—11: two verses from the strophically arranged autobiography of a chief of builders. 3: *ḥmw.tyw* "hand artist". 4: *ḥ.t-ntr* "temple" with two further poetical descriptions of the same. *21, 1—4: acclamation to the visitor of a grave, who should pray for the buried person. 1: *mrr*: § 113; *ḥss*: § 92. 2: § 116. 4: § 115. *21, 5—22, 11: detailed appeal of the same kind. 5: § 70. 8: § 116. 9: § 135. 11:

mw.tyw "the town-gods" i. e. the gods of the mother city. *22, 1: *my* "so". 4: § 88. 5: § 104. 6: § 120. 9, 10: § 104. *23, 1—24, 3: offering formula with wishes for the life of the dead in the future. 3 ff.: infinitive, dependent on *dy.f*. 6: *Ck pr.t* "to go in and out again". 7: § 96. 8: § 95; *m-m* "together with". 10: § 113. 24, 1: *swr* § 30.

*24, 4—8: Amon speaks to Hatshepsut. 5: § 120. 6: *mrr.y*; *tn*: § 50. 8: *yry.w.n.t n.y* § 120. *24, 9—11: address of Amon to Thutmose III. 9: *s3.y*. 11: § 128. *25,

1—11: dedication of the Dedwen-temple of Thutmose III. at the second cataract. 3: king Sesostri III. made a god. 4: § 109; Nubian sand-stone. 5: 64 b; it fails him. 6: § 66 a. 7: "as something which a son did" § 118. 8—9: epithets of "father" § 112. 10: order of words § 55: Thutmose speaks in the first person.

*26, 1—11: Admiral Ahmose relates his deeds. 3: *hpr.t* § 114. 4: § 82. 5: *dr.f* § 44. 6: § 66 b. *yry.w* "those who belong thereto". 7: § 66 a. 8—9: proverb. 8. *ynyry.t.n.f* § 120. *27, 1—29, 4:

Osiris hymn. *27, 1—8: title of the suppliant, usually introduced by relative forms § 118. 1: *yn* § 61 g, 107. 2. *smnh* § 106. 4: read *n h h n rnp.wt* "of millions of years". 5: *t3-wr* "district of Abydos". 7: *hr-yb* of the king § 133. 10: § 70. *28, 1—29,

1: epithets of Osiris. 1—4: play on the words *k3* and *nfr*. 2: *pw* for *pw* § 57 b. 6: *sy3h* "who glorifies him". 9 ff. active relative form § 118, between which are passive participles § 112; both with *n.f* "for him", "to him". 11: is it *yry.w.n* § 118 "which was made for him" or is *mk.t.f* omitted as *33, 2? *29, 2: Geb, father

of Osiris. 4: appeal to Osiris, § 99. *29, 5—6: address of the god-king. 5: *wd.n.y s3.y n h.t.y*.

*29, 7—30, 6: offering formula for Antef, who finally speaks himself. 11: district-prince of the Min-district (Panopolis, Achmim).

*30, 2—6: first person singular. 3: § 120. 6: § 120. *30, 7—31, 5: Nubian war

of Thutmose II. 7: § 87; "to rejoice the heart of his majesty" = to announce to him. 9: § 90. 8, 10: § 64 a. 11—1: § 124 b.

*31, 2—3: § 132.

*31, 6—33, 7: Osiris hymn, consisting only of epithets.

*32, 1: passive participle. 2: the circum-polar stars. 4: "those tarrying there" = the dead. 5: *hsf.w* § 106. 11 ff.: § 118.

*33, 2: Isis; *mk.t* § 13. 3—7: epithets of Isis.

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- *33, 8: *ršrš*. 9: § 68. 11. *f* repeats the subject, Horus. *34, 1ff.: epithets of Horus. 1: § 113b. 2: § 89. 3: § 81. 6: § 113b. 8: § 118. 11: *ndm.w* § 80. *35, 2: § 124b. 5: *mrw.t.f* "love to him". 6: "father": Osiris. 9: the office of the god-king. *36, 1: "it" is omitted § 133. 2: § 87. *36, 3—11: appeal to the visitors of the grave. 3: § 70; *nty.w* § 141. 4: § 105. 5: § 116. 6: § 135. 7: § 126. *37, 1—11: victory of Thutmose III. over Naharina (Mesopotamia). 1: § 64b; *pfz* § 57c. 3: *r* "more than". 4: § 106. 5—7: § 127. 7: *nn* § 57. 9: § 125b. *38, 1—39, 4: a god-king speaks to Thutmose III.; the suffix "I", "my" is usually not written. 4: § 102. 11 *tzw* and 39, 1 *h.wt*: written as plural in accordance with § 36a. *39, 1: (*y*)*hm.w* "those who know (thee) not" with the antique initial *y*. 2: *mn.y* § 58. 4: § 128. *39, 5—11: Senmut (*4, 9), favourite of queen Hatshepsut (represented as king), is proud of his exalted position. 10: § 111. *40, 1—41, 6: Amenemheb relates his warlike deeds under Thutmose III.; the suffix of the first person singular is often not written. *40, 2: "he wished that"; *gry* § 63. 4: *hft*: conjunction "when" with the tense *šdm.f*. 8: *ym.sn*: among the barbarians. *40—41, 1: § 41. 3: § 59. *41, 7—42, 4: monument which Thutmose III. presented to the high-priest *Nb-wC.wy* as a proof of favour. 7: *dy.w* "given", namely the stone. *42, 2: § 55, 54. *42, 5—43, 2: Sinuhe relates his fight with a Syrian hero. 6: a hero without his like. 7: "he said that". *43, 2: war-god Mont (*mntw*). *43, 3—44, 8: Sinuhe relates his flight as deserter from the left bank of the Nile to Syria by way of the Egyptian fortresses at the Bitter Lakes. 4: § 141c. 5: § 111; *hd* from the way northward to land. 6: § 94, 133. 7: § 63. 8: § 128. 11: *n* "on account of". *44, 3: § 55. 4: § 41. 8: § 120. *44, 9—45, 11: a man relates his ship-wreck in the Red Sea. *44, 9: *pry.w* § 82; *yw.n* § 134. 10: § 64. 11: *nty.w* § 141. *45, 1: § 138. 2: § 82. 5; § 132a. 7: § 120. *46, 1—48, 11: a dragon-god appears to the ship-wrecked man and prophecies his deliverance. *46, 2: § 58. 3: § 132b. 11: § 134. *47, 2: § 137 *yn-m*. 5: § 82. 8: § 55. 9: § 58. *48, 2: from (the number of) the select. 7: § 103. 8: § 126a. 9: *rhw.n.k* § 120. *49, 1—50, 11: song of

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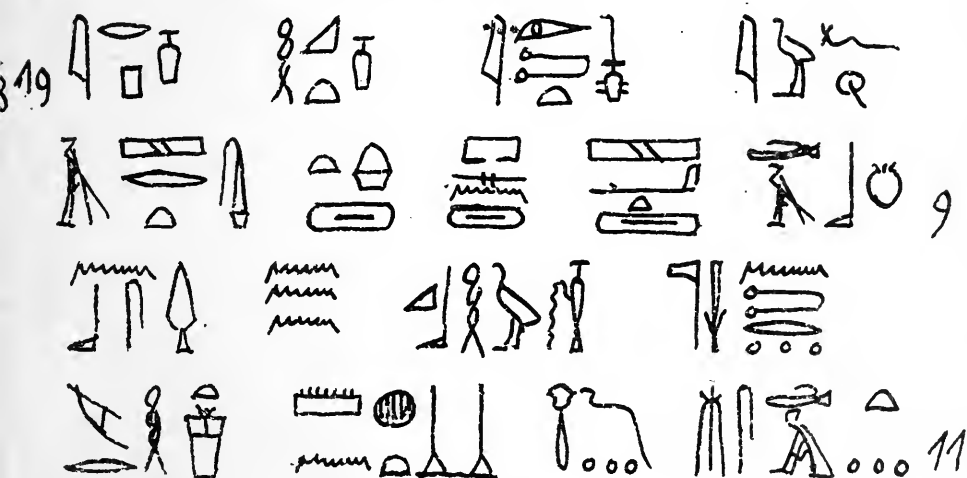
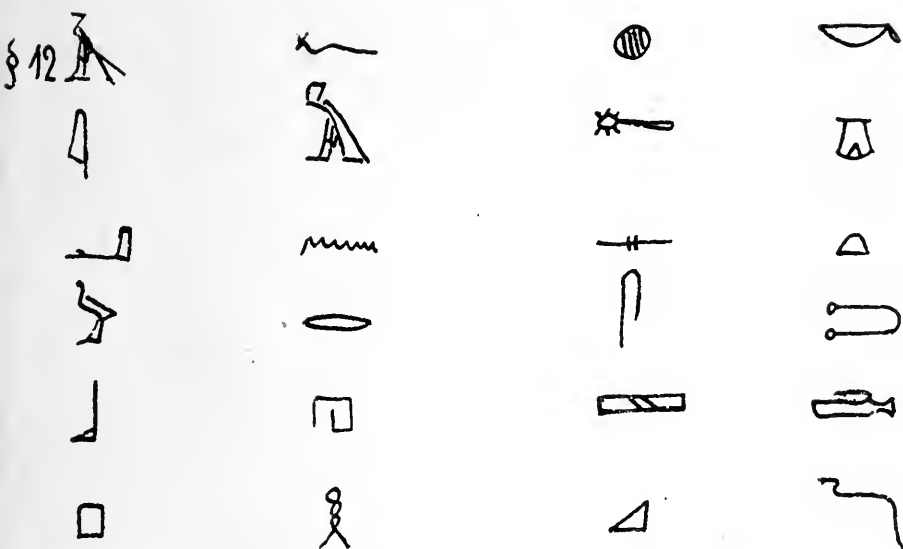
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Lesestücke



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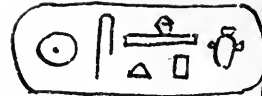
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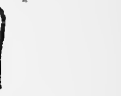











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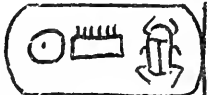






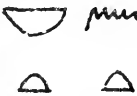
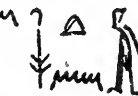






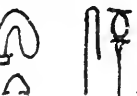

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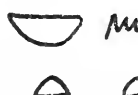
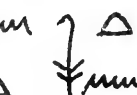


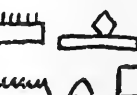








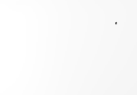





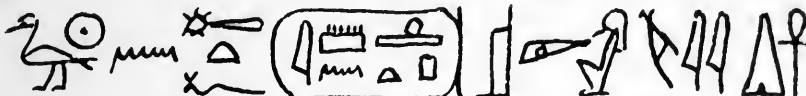

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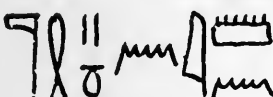




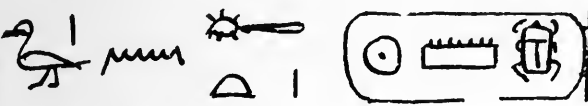



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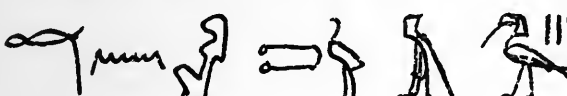




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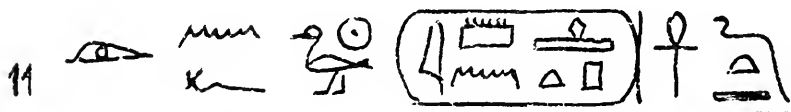
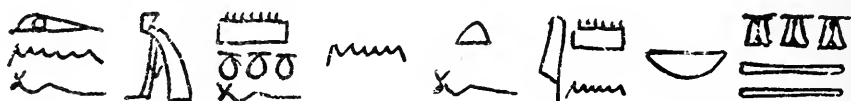
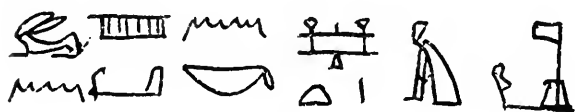
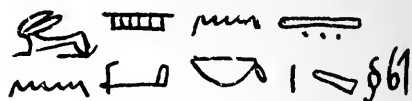
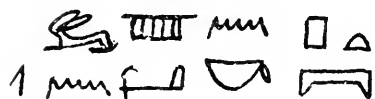


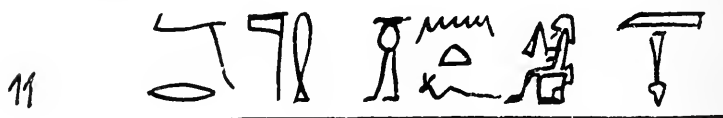
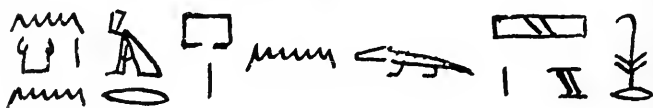
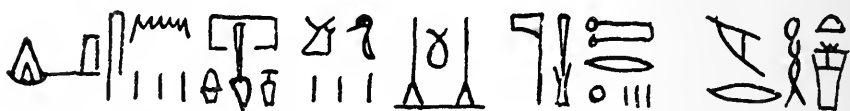
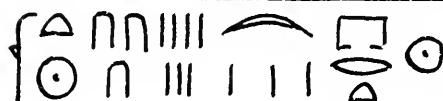
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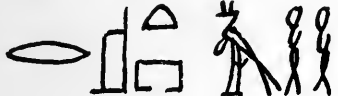
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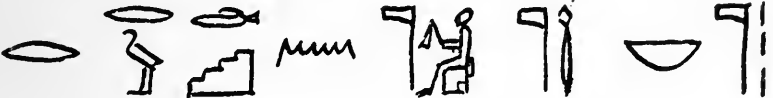


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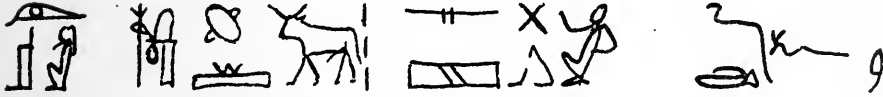
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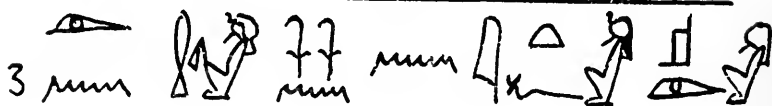




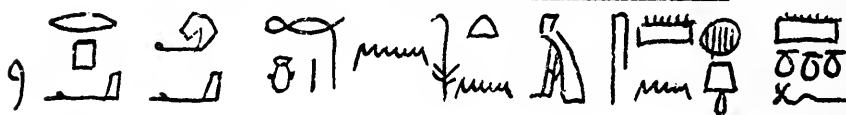
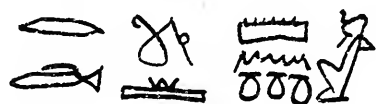
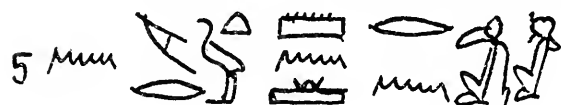


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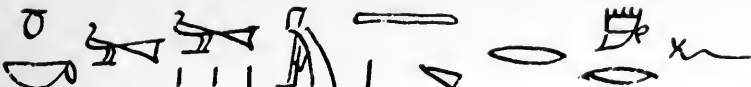


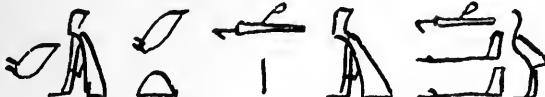
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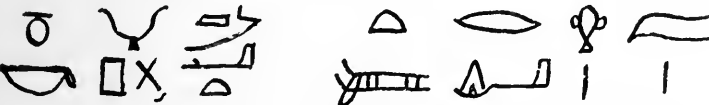


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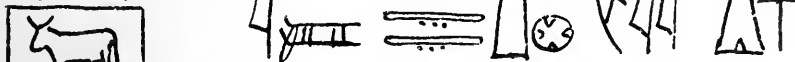


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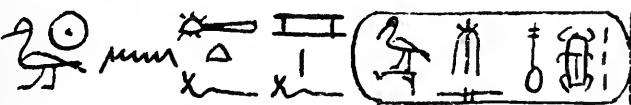


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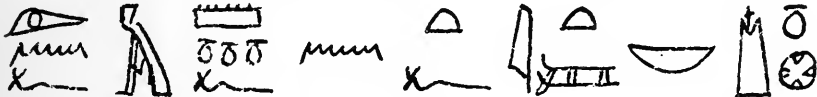


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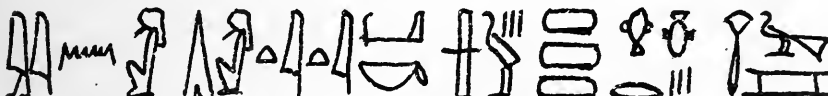
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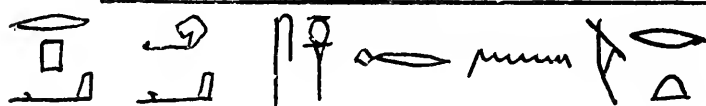
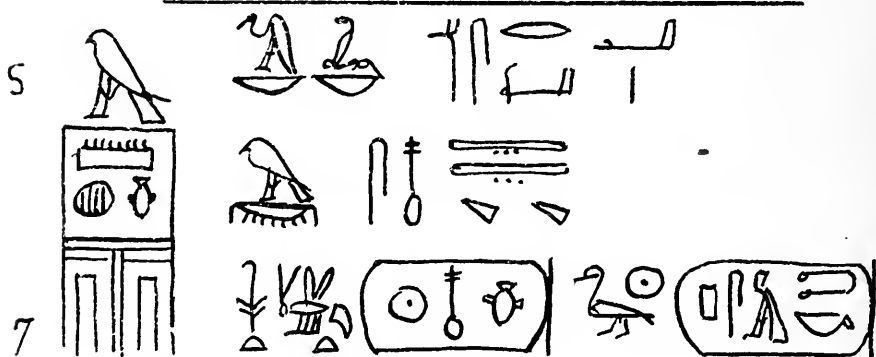


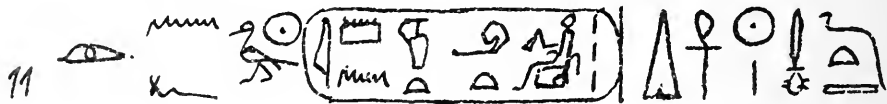
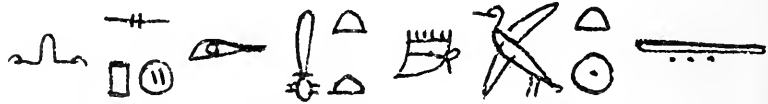
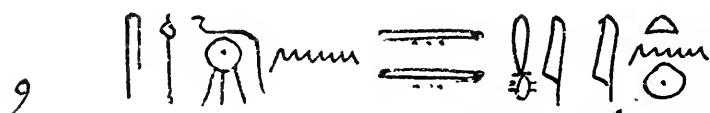
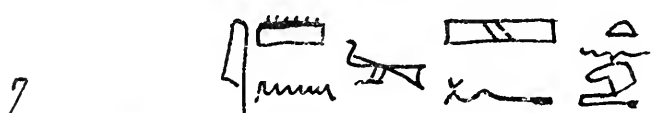
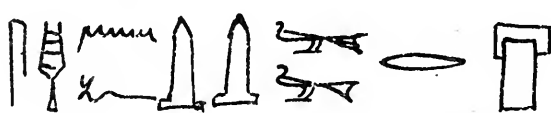
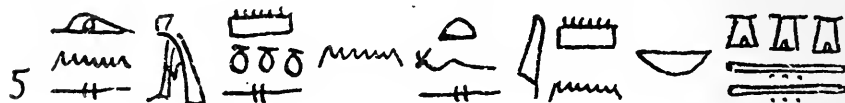
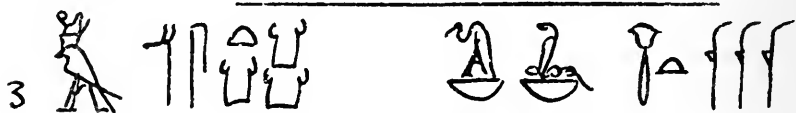
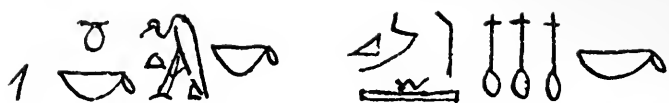
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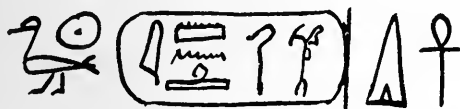
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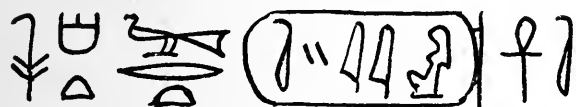
§111  1



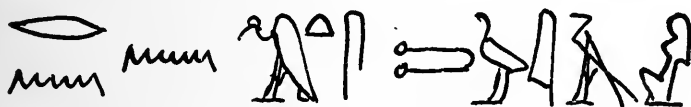
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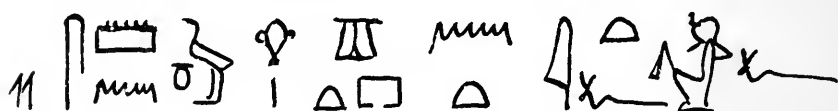
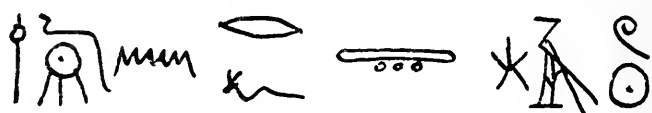
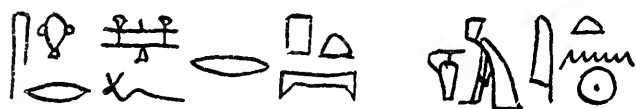
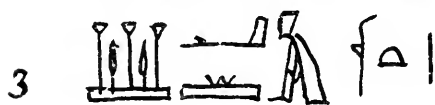


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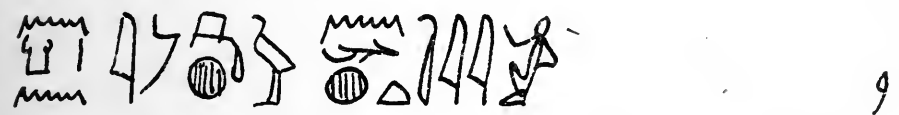
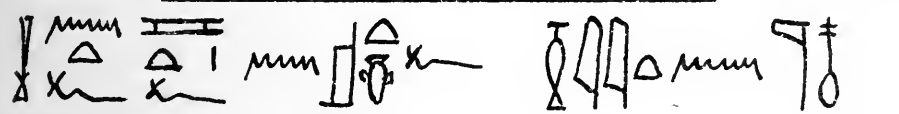
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§111 x  1

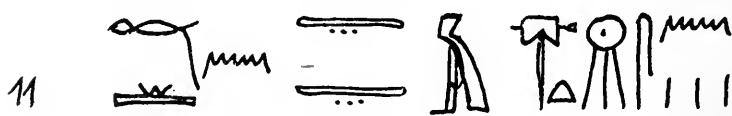
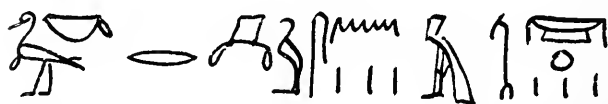
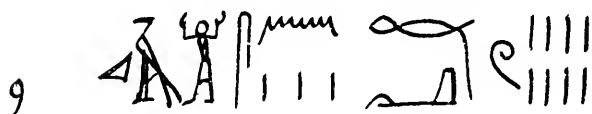
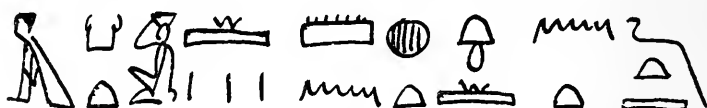
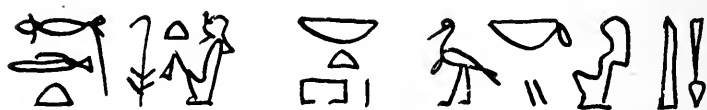
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7 3 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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Three stick figures are shown, each standing next to a semi-circle. The first figure is on the left, the second in the middle, and the third on the right. They are all facing the semi-circle, which is drawn with a flat base on the ground line.

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9 10 11 12 13 14 15

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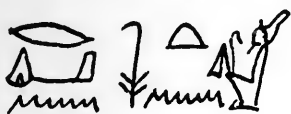
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42 43 44 45 46 47

48 49 50 51 52 53 54

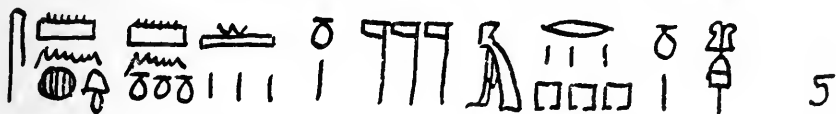
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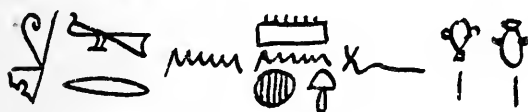


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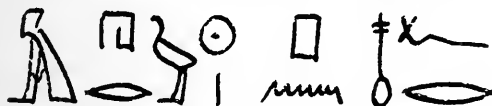
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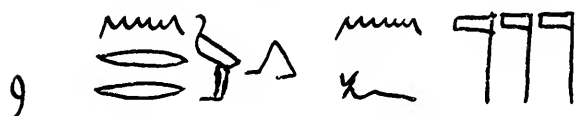
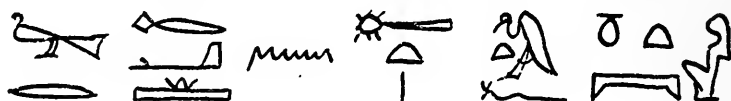
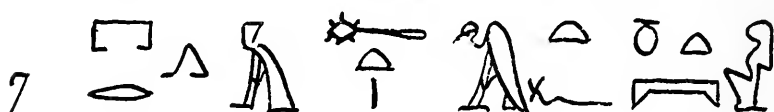




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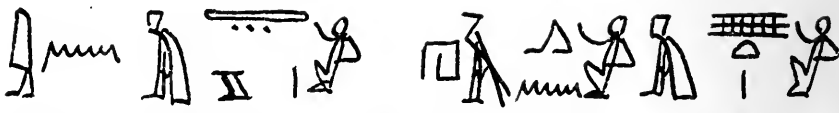
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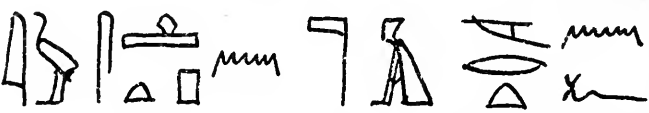
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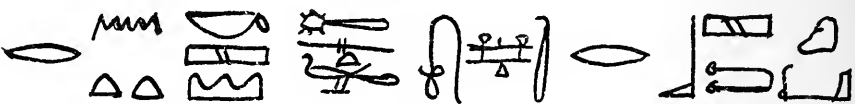


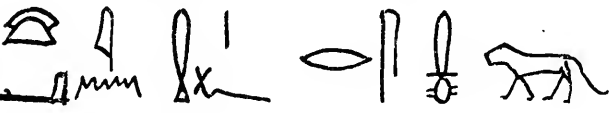
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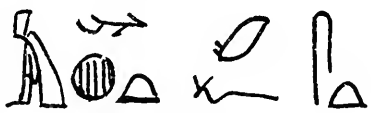


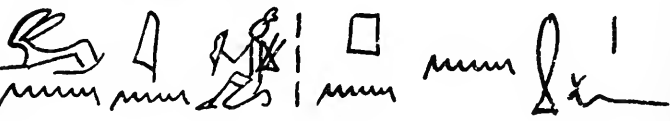
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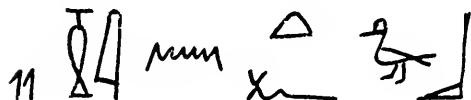
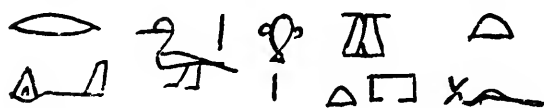
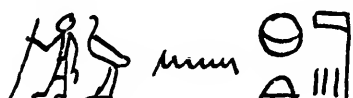
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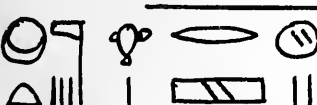
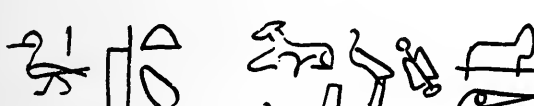
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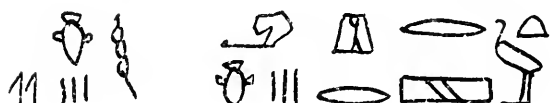
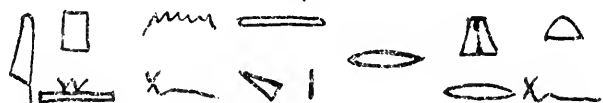
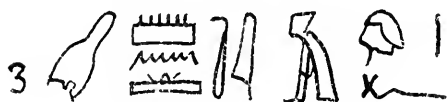
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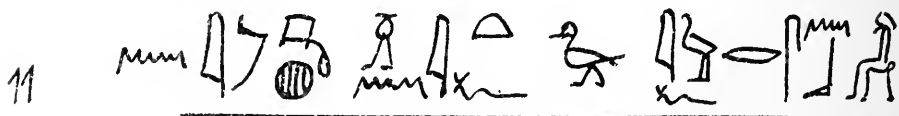
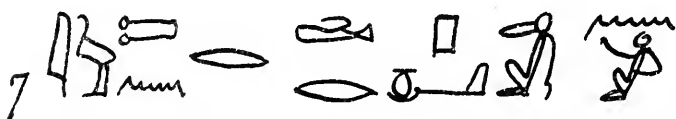
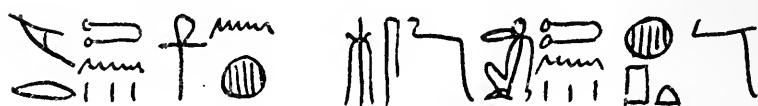
    

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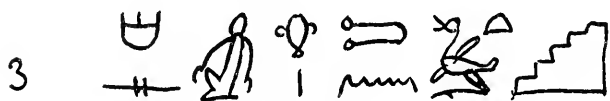


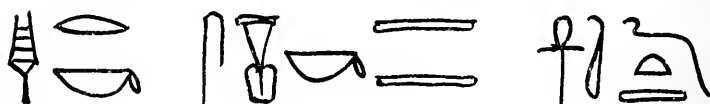
§126

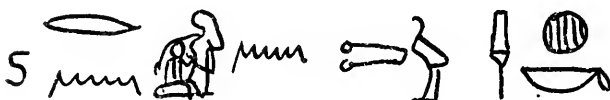


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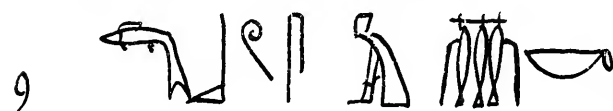


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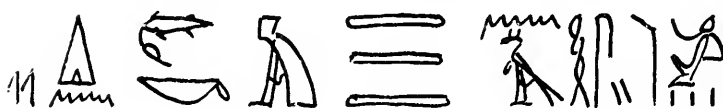


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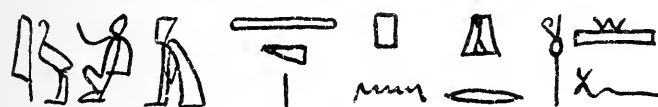
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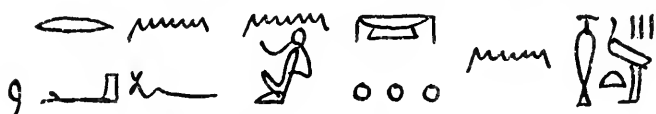
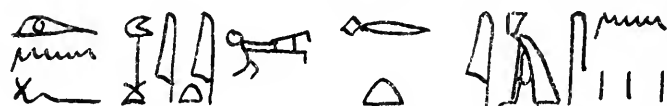
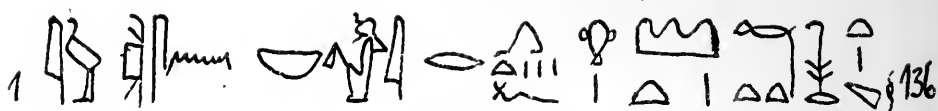


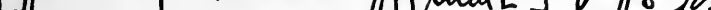
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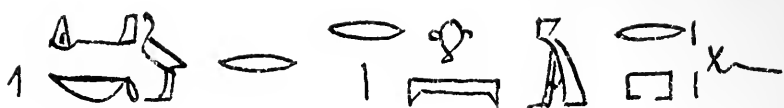
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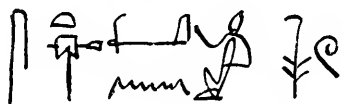
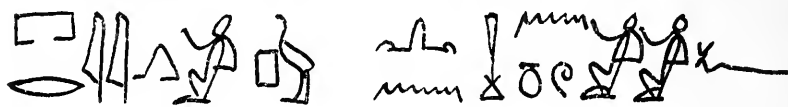
§ 136  1

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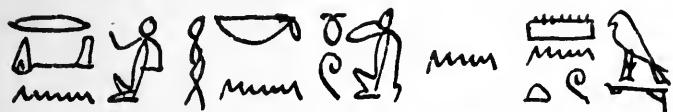


§139





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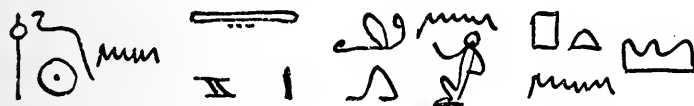
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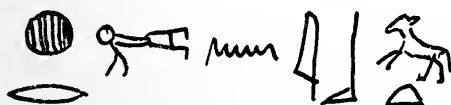
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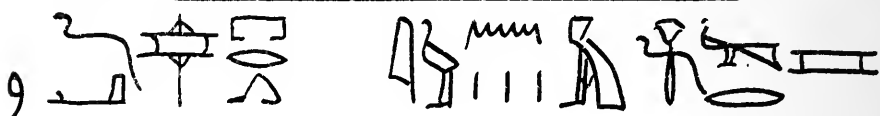
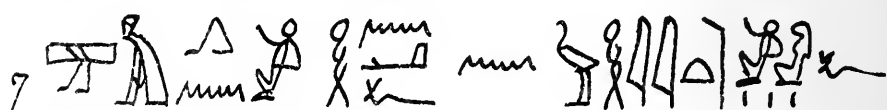
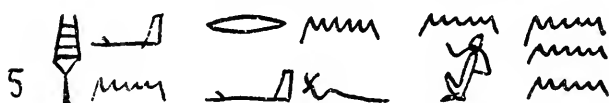
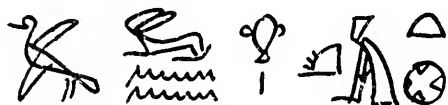


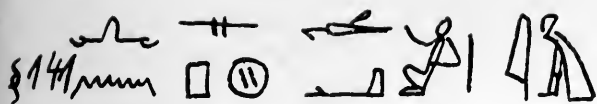
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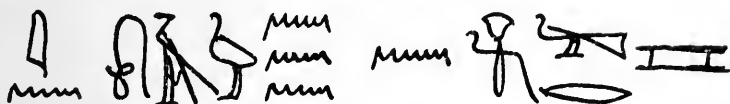
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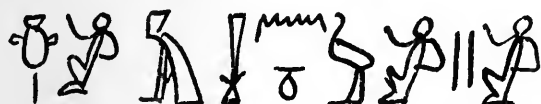
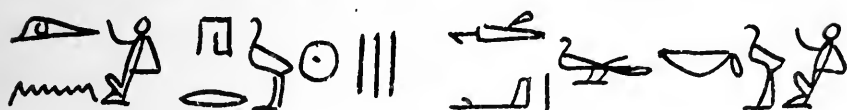




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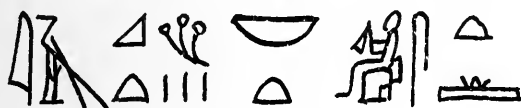
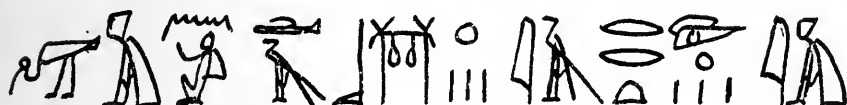
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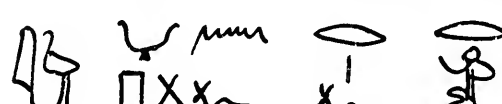
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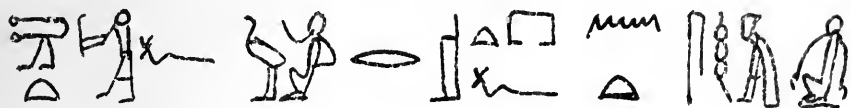
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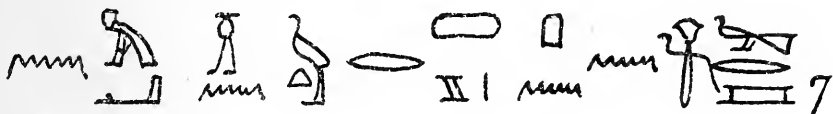
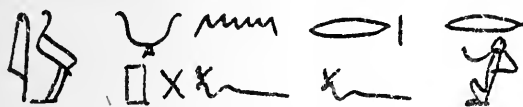
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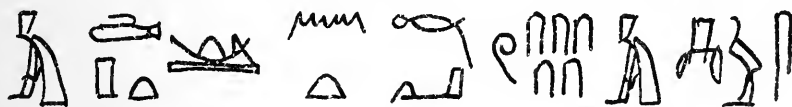
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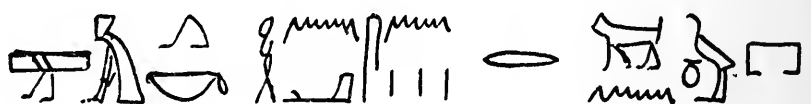
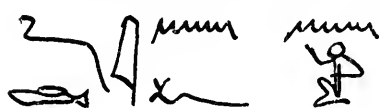
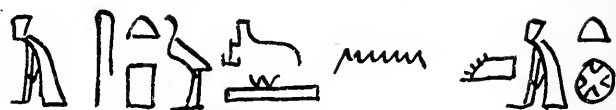
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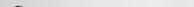


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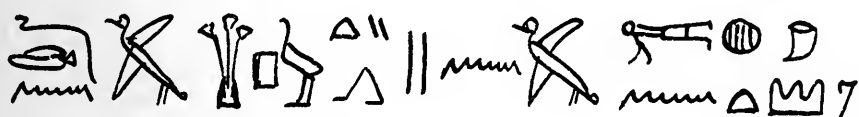
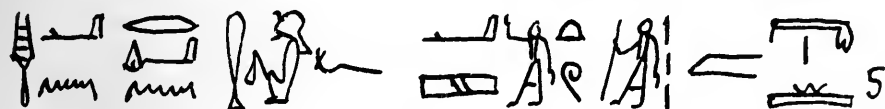
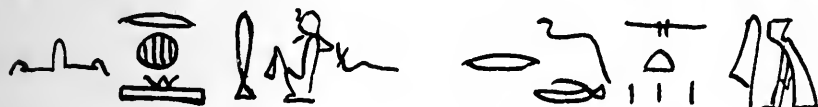
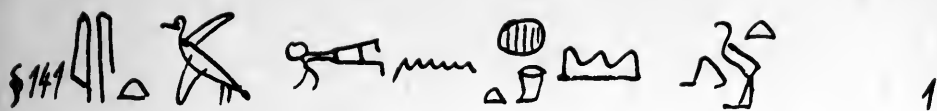
Hand-drawn sketches of various mechanical components, including gears, shafts, and a cross-section of a shaft with a keyway.

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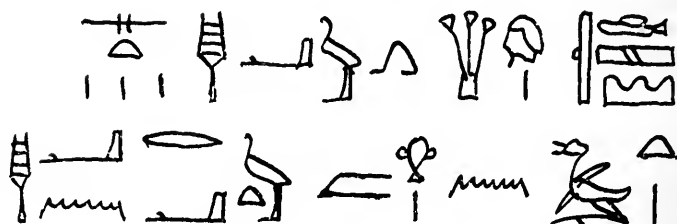
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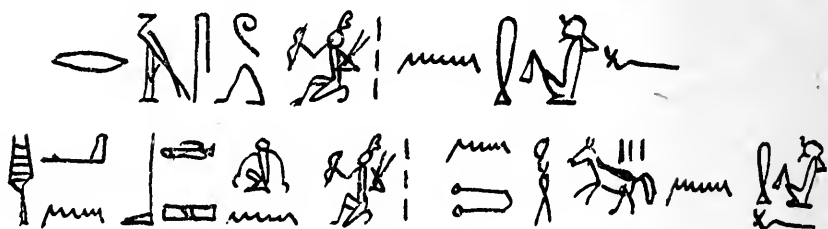
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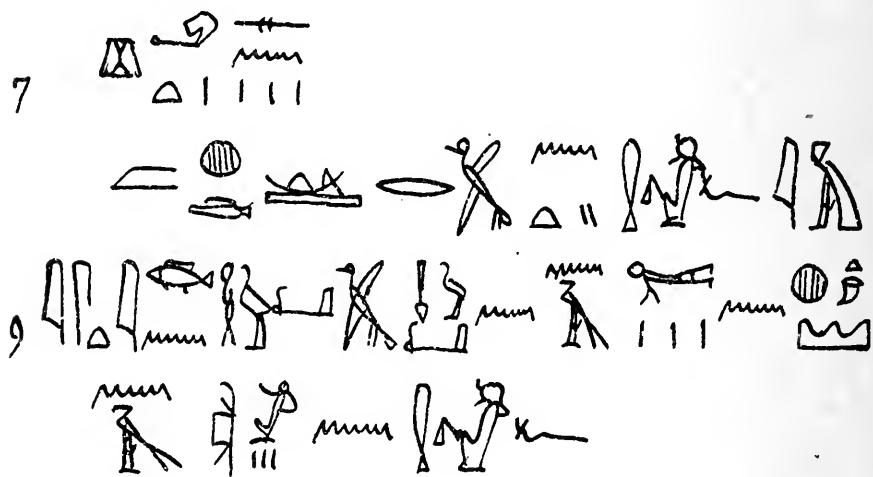
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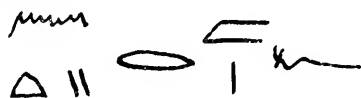
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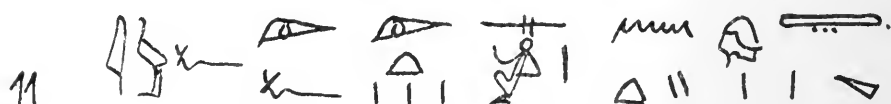
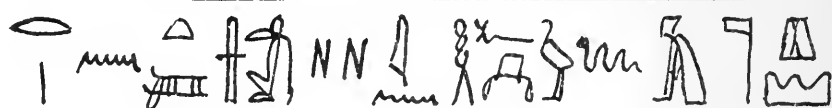
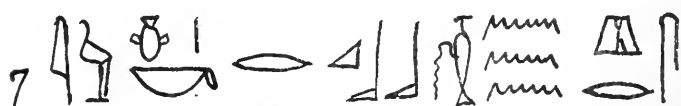
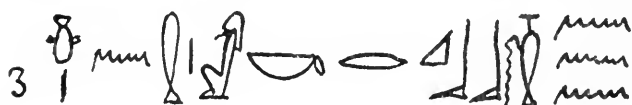
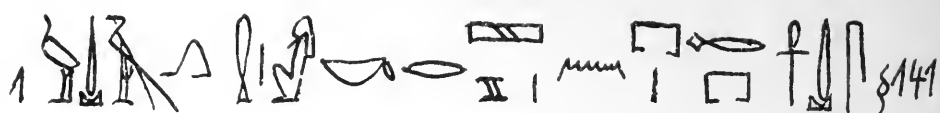
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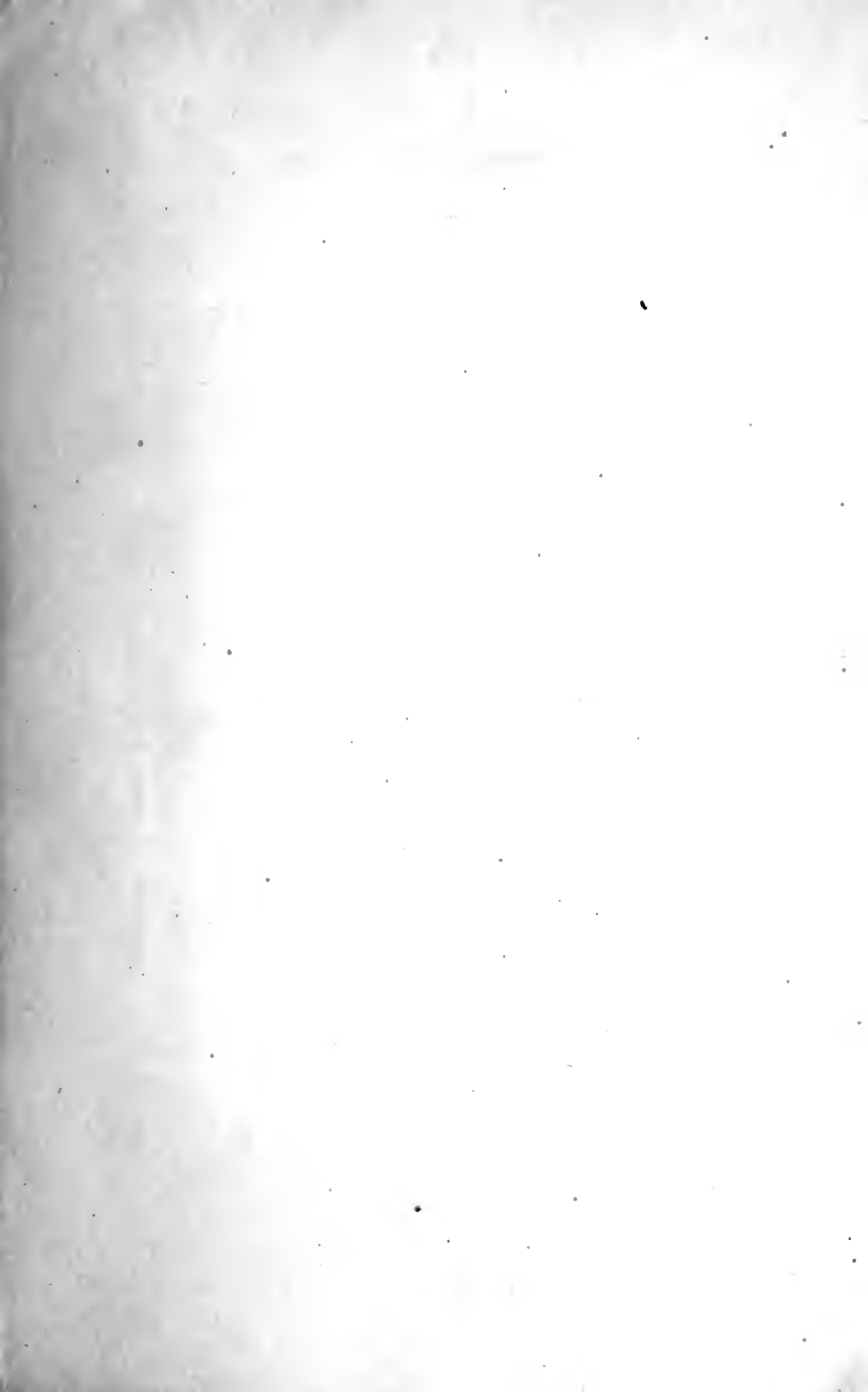
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Author Roeder, Günther

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